THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,7010—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 3rd Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 10th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 24th ,, | HIMALAYA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 31st ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 7th Sept. | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 21st ,, | ARCADIA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 5th Oct. | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 12th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 19th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 26th ,, | * MALOJA | 12500 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 2nd Nov. | CHINA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 30th ,, | MEDINA | 12500 | ... | ... |

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trieste | 5095 | N. Ivancich | 3rd Aug |
| Habsburg | 3979 | G. Gillhuber | 1st Sept |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st Oct |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bliadfer | 16th Oct |
| Habsburg | 3979 | G. Gillhuber | 1st Nov |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 7580 | D. Cosulich | 6th Aug. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Charrungate St., Fort, Bombay.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

* 5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 2nd August † 6 a m. direct.
Dumra.. 1695 Thurs. 8th August 9 a.m.
† Or later on arrival of Engnah Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 7th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2993 Tons on 3rd August.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
1st August, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi 1912. | Leave Bombay 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † Newby Hall | 4388 | 15th Aug. | ..... |
| * Locksley Hall | 3634 | ... | 31st Aug. |
| City of Poona | 8500 | 4th Sept. | ..... |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 7th „ | ..... |
| City of Athens | 5594 | ... | 7th Sept. |
| City of Lahore | 6875 | 3rd Oct. | ..... |
| City of Calcutta | 7512 | 11th „ | ..... |
| A Steamer | ... | 17th „ | ..... |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 2nd Nov. | ..... |
| City of Birmingham | 7475 | 12th „ | ..... |
| City of Marseilles | 8800 | 19th „ | ..... |
| City of Poona | 8500 | 28th „ | ..... |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 6th Dec. | ..... |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 13th „ | ..... |
| City of Karachi | 5566 | 21st „ | ..... |

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.
† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

| steamers. | Tons | Leave Liverpool 1912 | Continental Call about 1912. | Due Bombay about 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Calcutta | 7512 | 29 Aug. | Naples..... 6 Sept. | 21 Sept. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 19 Sept. | Marseilles 25 Sept. | 9-10 Oct. |
| City of Birmingham | 7600 | 28 „ | Naples..... 6 Oct. | 21 Oct. |
| C. of Marseilles | 8800 | 3 Oct. | ..... | 26-27 Oct. |
| City of Poona | 8500 | 16 „ | Marseilles 23 Oct. | 7-8 Nov. |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 23 „ | Marseilles 31 Oct. | 16 Nov. |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 31 „ | Naples..... 8 Nov. | 23 Nov. |
| City of Karachi | 5566 | 8 Nov. | Marseilles 16 Nov. | 3 Dec. |
| City of Benares | 6873 | 30 „ | ..... | 23 Dec. 1913 |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 11 Dec. | Marseilles. 18 Dec. | 2-3 Jan. |

| FARES. | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 378 | 821 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 606 | 957 | 463 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Poket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kiang | Seremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kuala Lumpar | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Malacca | Thaiping |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Moji | Yokohama |
| Hankow | New York | |

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 1.-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £100,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTAPLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.


# ENGLISH CLOCKS.

DECORATIVE

CHIMING

BRACKET

GRANDFATHER

WALL DIALS

TOWER

A general impression prevails that the manufacture of English Decorative and other house clocks has practically ceased because British workman do not choose to compete with the Continental and American machine made clocks most of which are turned out like buttons, made of wood and wire and are worse even than the old fashioned Dutch. This belief is wrong as there still exist in England many conservative clockmakers who have doggedly persevered through all viscisitudes brought about by the cheap machine made article, to hold their own in the High Class Hand-made English House and other clocks. From the excellent traditions of the past, there is no doubt that the English Clocks are the finest exponents of the "clockmaker's Art and Mystery." It is for this reason that the English article maintains its first position against all competition. Built on the most scientific lines and sound construction and holding the highest character in public opinion for what is generally known as "remarkable finish," the English clocks demonstrate their pre-eminence in accuracy in time-keeping and in their durability. A hundred years of satisfactory usefulness is not too much to expect from an English Clock of any description. This supremacy is now so well acknowledged that Continental manufacturers endeavour to imitate them and even catalogue them under English names.

The old fashion of adding chimes to clocks has greatly revived in the last few years and this revival is specially associated with the English House Clock in imitation of the Great Westminster Clock whose hour bell weighs 13½ tons and is 9 feet in diameter and the quarter bells measure from 3 feet 6 in. to 6 feet diameter the large and weigh from 78 cwt to 21 cwt. The bells cost £6,000 and the Clock Rs. 4,080 or a total of Rupees 1,51,200 in Indian money.

The chimes in English House Clocks are carefully and musically tuned to one another and they give forth not only a pleasing correspondence of sound but a flood of rich music in absolute harmonious accord.

As a special attraction, Continental imitations of English House Clocks offer a 14 days wind or a 30 days wind. A little thought, however, will disclose to anybody that there is not much use in having clocks to go more than a little over 8 days (to allow the possible forgetting of a day), as a week is the easiest period to remember. English Clocks can also be made to go a month by adding another wheel; and even a year by adding two, but the practical English Clockmaker finds it better to adopt that principle of construction which reduces strain and friction.

There is only one house in Bombay where English Clocks may be obtained in any variety.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OEUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

*An Old Tawny Dry Wine.*

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

# CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.
In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.
IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.
CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.
TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.
CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.
FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.
FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.
CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.
SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 2 per bottle.
ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.
ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.
Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.
Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.
CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

# "ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,
in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1911.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Policies Issued | ...6,551 for | £ 2,249,059 |
| New Premiums (1911)... | | „ 104,847 |
| Annual Income ... | | „ 1,468,028 |
| Assets ... ... | | „ 10,505,564 |
| Total Payments under Policies | | „ 28,032,890 |

Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910... ... ... £ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID | £ 29,500,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS... | 13,000,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE ..... | 1,550,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED..... | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE : ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ..... GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS..... BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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WE beg to give NOTICE that we have THIS DAY taken over from Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., the Agency of the British Antifouling Composition and Paint Co., makers of "Von Hovelings" Ships Composition Paint.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS between Bombay and Poona on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 27th and 31st August, 7th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th September and 5th and 12th October will RUN to the following revised timings necessitated by the recent breaches of the line on the Bhore Ghaut.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Ter- minus... | ... Dep. 11-20 | Poona ... | ...Dep. 19-30 |
| Poona ... | ...Arr. 15-13 | Victoria Ter- minus | ...Arr. 23-45 |

W. ALEXANDER,
Deputy Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1912.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
OFFG. SECRETARY and TREASURER.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

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No. 11852-1 (A. G.-5).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE Services of pensioned and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers-in-charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullunder for Sikhs, and Dogras.
Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.
(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 21th July 1912.

---

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to
KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

---

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

## AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to:—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED:—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

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COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME AT

# AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHURNI ROAD.

A Real Bumper Programme This Week.

1. OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
A charming story with an exceptionally pretty ending. It makes one feel happy to have seen such a picture.
2. THE VIRGIN OF BABYLON.
A thrilling drama bristling with sensation. A blending of gorgeous scenery with powerfully dramatic situations.
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The noble conduct of this little Japanese hero evokes thunders of applause.
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(A regular screaming comic.)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Tel. No. 1271.

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whether he is satisfied with his

## VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

## TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
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THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

# EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 4$\frac{23}{32}$*d.*
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
MILORD L'ARSONILLE.
An Episode of the Revolution of 1830.
The programme includes—

1. CROSS COUNTRY RIDING, by the Belgian Cavalry.
2. MAX LINDER, as a Cab Driver.
3. PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
   a. Hands across the seas.
   b. French Naval Disaster.
   c. Pit Disaster in Yorkshire,
   d. H. A. C. in London,
   e. Scarborough Historical Pageant,
   etc., etc., etc.

THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT,
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 p.m.

---

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

---

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yiollo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ootram Road, Bombay.

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RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital (Full Paid) ... ... | Rbls. | 35,000,000=say £3,690,000 |
| Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ... | " | 8,500,000=say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | " | 19,500,000=say £2,055,000 |
| | | £6,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askhabad | Hankow | Paris |
| Bakou | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Samarkand |
| Bokhara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Odessa | |

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

---

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP .....£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED—POSITION—EUROPEAN—12 years' experience BOOK-KEEPING, ACCOUNTING, etc. Will accept moderate salary. Box No. 109, care of this Paper.

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GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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DATOOBHOY MANSIONS—GROUND FLOOR FLAT, available immediately, furnished or unfurnished, till end of Dec 12 to finish lease, and then unfurnished by arrangement. Large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 2 Large Bed-rooms and Large Dressing-room, English Baths, E. L. and Fans. Apply R. H. SYER, Esq.

---

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED, from October with three Bedrooms, Electric Light and Fans, one with Sea view preferred. Apply No. 79, care of this Paper.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2698, care of this Office.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9$\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 4$\frac{1}{4}$ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9$\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 4$\frac{1}{4}$ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing; Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 0, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

## WANTED.

WANTED immediately a Licentiate of CIVIL ENGINEERING with railway designing and estimating experience. Apply with testimonials to.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.

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FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.
Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

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ENGLISH PEACHES, best quality, unsurpassed in flavour, packed carefully in box with compartments, per 6 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Carriage free.

SHAM LAL & CO.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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## TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 1st AUGUST 1912.

Auction sale of Household Furniture.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 1st August at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. on Hornby Road, Fort, French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as single and double mirrored almyrahs, cabinets, hatstands, book-cases, dinner waggon, tile-topped teapoys, plain glass cupboards, tiled hanging tables, silk tapestry-cupboards, chest-of-drawers, dressing lined drawing room, suites, Lady's writing table, gramophone, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

---

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Toolsipara, Chinchpookli, Parel.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 3rd August at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) under instructions from Surajmal B. Mehta Esqr., attorney to the Mortgagees Messrs. Motiji Ludhaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Limbaji Kondaji Phulsunder, Bhugoobai, widow of Kondaji Maliba Phulsunder, Gunpat Kondaji, Bhimaji Kondaji and Tooksram, Kondaji under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 6th day of July 1908 and the Indenture of further charge dated 2nd day of September 1908 respectively the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dharmeey Street at Chinchpoogly on the Western side of Parel outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 292 7-9 Square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 62 (1) and Street No. 23 registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2519 and bounded on the East by the public passage on the West by the Private passage, on the North by the property of Ladha Ananji and on the South by the house of Limbaji Dipaji Bhoojbal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Surajmal B. Mehta Esqr. attorney for the Mortgagees herein at his office at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1912.

---

# BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

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● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Brages (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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|---|---|---|
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| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | ,, 3-8 | do. |
| Third Insertion... ... | ,, 3-0 | do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | ,, 2-8 | do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | ,, 2-0 | do. |
| Minimum charge ... | ,, 6-0 | do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... ... Re. 1¼ Per Inch.

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**B. O. C.**

**—B. O. C. KEROSINES—**

**Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.**

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents:* SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.


# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 30.] [BOMBAY, JULY 31.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1·2 per cent. Consols ... | 74 5-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 92 | | 1-4 |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 92 | 1-4 | un chgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 84 3-8 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... | 27 5-8 | 3-16 | |
| do. 2 months' bonce... | 27 13-16 | 1-8 | |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 60 | 1-2 | |
| Exchanges on London at Paris ... | 25·25 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20 48 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York... | 4·87 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th May | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 3 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 3 11-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 4 1-4 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 2 1-4 | | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1-2 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot: Unchgd—Moderate business

Futures: Easy

Manchester: Holders unwilling to accept lower prices

Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... ,,

Imports ... 10,000

Mid-Americans ... 7·51 unchgd

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|
| 7·22 | 7·14 | 7·08 |
| —03 | —03 | —03 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 6·98 | 6·91 | 6·90 |
| —05 | —03 | —03 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr |
| 6·90 | 6·91 | 6·92 |
| —03 | —03 | —05 |

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·96 Jan. 12·97.

New York Noon call Oct. 12·91 Jan. 12 99.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 13·10 Jan. 13·14.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 2,900 |
| ,, Receipts at ,, last year ... | 1,400 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain ... | Nil |
| ,, Exports to Continent ... | 1,000 |
| ,, spot Cotton ... | 13·10—20 |

Futures—Month of Oct 12·76—30 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and on bearish private crop reports.

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·77—32

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton ... | 13 1-8—1-8 |
| Futures month of Oct ... | 12 93—24 |
| Futures month of Jan ... | 13·02—25 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Easy |

Liverpool, July 30.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... Very firm but only small business

Tone Cloths ... Strong and advancing

Weft American "54" ... 12 1-2

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18

Tone—Yarn—Market steady.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-2

Twist "32" W T C... 10 3-4

Twist "32" B ... 11 1-8

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 14

Twist "36" W T C... 11

Twist "36" B ... 11 3-8

Twist "42" ... 1s 3-8

Twist American "60" ... 16 1-4

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-4

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-4

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... ... 11 1-2

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... 3 1-4

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal.

Months ... ... ... Aug.-Sept

## WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... ... .....

Do. Name of Ports— ... .....

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ... July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 unchgd

Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal.

Tone—Firm

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Fanca Fe-61lbs. ... } Nominal

Do. Month— ... }

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } Nominal

Do Month }

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-1—2 1-4

Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .....

Up. Name of Ports.— ... .....

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2—1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 63 1-2—1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56—3-8

Do. Months—July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-1-8

Aug-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Firm

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... ... 14 3-16 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 10—1-4d.

July-Aug.—Sellers—Dull

METALS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ... | £ 90 unchgd |
| Yellow Metal | ... | £ 7 1-2 unchgd |
| Standard Copper G M B | ... | £ 77 3-8—3-4 |

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Wellington"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 2 1-4—3-4d.

Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Very small business doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .....

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 0 1-2—2 1-4d

10 2 3-4—unchgd—Oct-Dec.

Months of Shipments ... Aug.

Tone—Old crop easier.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 5 1-4—3-4d.

Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Easier—Little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Mouth of Shipments ... .....

Java-Sugar :—Quiet and unchanged.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [31ST JULY, 1912.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 697 Bars Silver | 15,00,000 | London | National Bank |
| 3 Boxes Silver | 15,00,000 | do | do |
| 6 Boxes Bullion | 3,76,320 | do | do |
| 5 Boxes Bullion | 1,98,398 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 1 Box Sovs ... | 45,000 | do | Eastern Bank |
| 1 Box Sovs... | 3,45,000 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 Box Bullion | 38,400 | do | Indian Specie Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th July, 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 33 | 40,083 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway... | 28 | 35,177 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing, and pending advice of the allotments of Council Bills to-day, the market closed early.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4d. |
| Demand Drafts | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept. |
| Do. do France | ...170 1-2 |
| Do. do Marks | ...133 3-4 to 139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...146 1-2 |
| Shanghai ,, | ...198 3-4 |
| Japan ,, | ...160 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for to-day's settlement and advanced to 96 1-2 a fair business having been done at these rates. At the close of the market prices for Cash and the August Settlement are as under.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. | 96 8 0 |
| Settlement ... | ,, | 96 5 0 |

BULLION :—

A decline of 3-16 in the price of ready Silver was advised in the London market yesterday, the forward rate being 1-8 lower. New York was 1 2 down at 60. The local market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for ready and has advanced 1-16 during the day closing quiet but steady at the under-mentioned rates for ready and forward, Only a small business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | Rs. | 23 15 9 |
| Australian ,, ... | ,, | 23 15 9 |
| Sovereigns ,, ... | ,, | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | |
| Ready ... | ,, | 70 2 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ,, | 70 2 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ,, | 70 5 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | |
| Ready ... | ,, | 79 8 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ,, | 79 8 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ,, | 79 11 0 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

As we anticipated the recent rapid advance in prices in the American markets received a smart check yesterday, and rates in New York gave way 30 and 32 points on liquidation on better weather and crop news. New Orleans closed 24 and 25 points down. Such a reaction in an admittedly bull market, tells its own tale. We do not mean to assert that prices may not ultimately go higher, it being all a question of weather; but we do not assert that 7d. per pound is too high a price for cotton at the end of July, unless the American Crop has already been ruined; of which at present there is absolutely no proof. We shall no doubt see fluctuations, but yesterday's drop "must give us pause" in deciding as to the future course of the market, indicating as it does the unreliability of the situation.

The local market opened irregular the rate for good Broach fluctuating between Rs. 313 and Rs. 315 during the morning. A moderate business was done in "suttas" in the bazaar. Rates are nominal as under.

The market at Colaba was entirely closed this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mikado.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | Rs. | 322 March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | Rs. | 313 Mar. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat ... | ,, | 309 Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | ,, | 307 ,, |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,, | | 303 ,, |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | ,, | 299 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | ,, | 287 ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ,, | 277 ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | ,, | 278 ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, ... | ,, | 284 Dec. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ,, | 291 Nov. |
| | ,, | 263 Jan., |

OLD CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | ,, | 299 July-Aug. |
| Good H. G. Westerns | ,, | 274 ,, |
| Good M. G. Westerns | ,, | 284 ,, |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... Easy. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... 8,000 |
| Total Imports ... | ... 5,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·12 | 7·05 | 6·95 | 6·86 |
| —10 | —09 | —09 | —12 (?) |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
| 6·82 | 6·81 | 6·80 | 6·81 | 6·83 |
| —09 | —09 | —10 | —10 | —09 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 10 11 0 | B.T. |
| September ... | ,, | 11 10 6 | B.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 ... | ,, | 10 10 6 | ,, |

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913... | Rs. | 8 6 0 | B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready ... | ,, | 8 1 0 | B.T. |
| Yellow ,, ,, ... | ,, | 9 0 0 | ,, |

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 53 0 0 | D J |
| Black Kutni ... ... | ,, | 44 0 0 | D J |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ,, | Rs 12 9 0 | B. T. |
| Forward ... | ,, | 13 6 0 | R. T. |

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. 36 12 0 | |

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready. ... | ... | Rs. 27 0 0 | |
| Forward ... | ... | ,, 24 8 0 | D. J. |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan.-Feb. ... | ... | Rs. 45 0 0 | |

MOWRAASED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. 8 2 0 | R. T. |

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 5 0 | R. T. |
| ,, Delhi Aug-Sept ... | ,, | 5 7 0 | ,, |
| ,, ,, May 1913 ... | ,, | 5 8 9 | ,, |

## SHARES.

## BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | | 1,745 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | | 66 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | | 65 1-2 |

## MILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | | 463 3-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | | 775 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | | 2,702 1-2 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... ... | | 245 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | | 1,372 1-2 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | | 173 |
| Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference... | | 190 |
| Bombay S. N. Ord. ... ... | | 297 1-2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | | 1,540 |

## RAILWAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | | 536 1-4 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 3,684 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 34,612 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 22,390 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 8,632 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 247 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 3,579 | ,, |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 85 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 2,643 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 11,101 | ,, |
| Myrabollams.. ... ... | 370 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 165 | ,, |
| Mowrassed ... ... ... | 4,474 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 5,308 | ,, |
| Jowari ... ... ... | 917 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil | |
| Barley ... ... ... | 1,914 | ,, |

## HIGH COURT—AUG. 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

922-09 Madh K and C Khuchand Multanchand vs Kasturchand Budhmal.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

682-10 Tyabji D and Co Khrishnarao Madhudan vs Bhiwabai widow and another Motichand and D.

Testamentary Suit.

23-11 Ragh N and Co Bai Mangu vs Chaganlal Jayshanker Bhai K and G.

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai Shroff D and D:

475-11 S B Mehta Padamsey Khivji vs Motilal Jugjivan Mulji K and C.

583-12—Dubash and P Sadabai vs the Gresham Life Ass. Society Ld Craigie B and C.

202-11—Malvi H M and S Messrs Ramnarayen Bulle vdas vs. subhkarandas Arjundas Mat J and M.

332-10—Ard H D and Co Zoolikbahai vs Ebrah im Haji Vydina Jeh and S and In Person,

436-07—Payne and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Dhondunath Raghunath Khote Shaw M and H.

818-11 In Person Shanker Tulsiram vs Babaji Vishoba Manch and N.

42-11 Madh K and C J B Mody vs Buttonbai Dubash and P.

793-10 Malvi H M and R Meghraj Sukhdeodas vs Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.

846-09 Bicknell M and R Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.

1124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bhai K and R.

460-07 Little and Co Virji Canji vs Vithaldas Nensey Mulji K and T H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

802-11 Hiralal and Co R M Kelkar vs The International Banking Corporation Craigie and Co.

121-11 Mehta and D Sallay Mahomed Ha i Ahmed vs Memon Abdul Kadur Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed.

503-11 In person Pegumbai widow vs Kananbai.

561-11—Mulla and M Dhakoomal Kana Ram vs Shivdham Gopitath In person and Moti and D.

610-11—Ard H D and Co Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Wadia G and Co Payne and Co.

977-11—Payne and Co Anandji Hansraj vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co Tyabji D and Co.

805-11—Crawford B and Co The Municipal Comr for City of Bombay vs Nawab Kamal Jung Bahadur Bick M and Co.

724-05—Wadia G and Co Jivibai vs Gordhandas Bhimji Little and Co.

481-09—Jeh and S Raoji Hari Athawley vs S B Angre Edg G W and Co.

268-11—Pest B K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs B Maanbhai and Co Jam B and D

687-11—Malvi H M and R Naraighdas Jodhraj vs G Novamchand Norsukhdas

747-11 Pest B K and Co Gopalji Kalianji vs Dwarkadas Gordhandas Sukhadwala Edg G W and Co.

119-12—Jeh G and B, S D Bathena vs Putlibai Pest B K and Co.

27-10—Man J and M Fatmabai vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff Sm B and Co.

978-11—Cap and K Mahomed Adam vs Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail Payne and Co.

519-11—Payne and Co Bai Jambabai vs Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Miya Mulla and M.

159-11—Madh K and C the Advocate General of Bombay vs Nowrojee Furdoonjee Manockbai and T

572-11—Payne and Co S J Mistri vs Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Edg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

For Judgment.

488-12 Kanga and S Raghunathrai Ramrupmal vs Chiranji.

Long Causes.

733-05 Craigi R and C S A Wagh vs B S Wagh and others M Malvi Bhu and R

296-02 Payne and Co P Vallabhdas vs Maneckbai widow Little and Co.

1012-11 Ragh N and Co Chandulal Dalsukhram vs S E Dewack and another.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANT—July 7, at Fir Grove, Simla, the wife of Mr. R. A. Mant, I. C. S., of a son.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. V. A. meeting, Railway Institute, Parel, 7 p. m.

Annual general meeting of Treacher and Company, Limited, 6 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, annual meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 7 p. m.

Harwood League Football, Bombay Athletics vs. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "A single penny fairly got, is worth a thousand that are not."—German Proverb.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 19th July, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, the 3rd August at 9-30 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur) | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7-15 | 13-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-5 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class). | 6-45 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-30 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-30 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | 8-55 | 21-30 |
| Gujerat Mail ... ... | 8-25 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | 6-45 | 19-52 |

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Yamar Hussein Sheikh Ali, an embroiderer at Chunam Kiln Road, reports the theft of gold and silver thread and embroidered clothes of the collective value of Rs. 1,313 from his house on Tuesday night.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhagibai, a Hindu woman, was working in a cotton cleaning factory at DeLisle Road, when an iron damp fell on her and rendered her unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Worship and Wisdom." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DEATH OF A KHOJA LADY.—Khan Saheb Karmally Joosab's son, Mr. Goolamhusain, lost his wife on Friday morning at Club Road. The funeral was largely attended. She was a very kind and liberal hearted lady.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the mail for the Persian Gulf, which is now closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p. m. on Thursday, will be closed at 8-30 p.m. A supplementary mail comprising unregistered letters, papers and packets, will be closed at 2 a.m. on Friday.

CORONATION DURBAR MEDALS.—Coronation Durbar medals have also been awarded to Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge, and Mr. S. R. Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana. Mr. Dikshit presented the medal to Mr. Koppikar in open court on Tuesday. Mr. Curseji J. Mistry, pleader, congratulated both the judges upon the honour they had received.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan named Mahomed Abdulla, aged about 65 years. The deceased, it appeared, got into a tram car going to Pardeo at Jambli Moholla at 8 p.m. on Tuesday. As the car was crowded the deceased went towards the driver's end of the car, after it had proceeded about thirty paces and jumped out, while the car was in motion. He received severe injuries to the head and face and died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 30th July, to 6 a.m. on the 31st July :—

| Plague ... | Attacks. 4 | Deaths. 4 |
|---|---|---|
| Total mortality from all causes... | | 127 |
| Same date last year..... | | 72 |
| Small-pox ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Cholera ..... | 6 | 5 |

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Dumbea," Aug. 1.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's s s "Dumbea" on the 1st August from Victoria Dock No. 10. The medical inspection of the cabin passengers will take place in the shed at 9-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection Shed near Prince's Dock, at 7 a.m. with all their kit :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Vincent, Col H O | Esgaue, Mrs A |
| Kaufmann, Mr | Gaffory, Mr |
| Merchant, Mr F R | Martin, Mr |
| Chapman, Mr E H | St Hilaire, Mr |
| Campbell, Mrs J 2 children and infant | Junka, Mr |
| | Roux, Mr |
| Walker, Mr A M | Kara, Mr |
| Tutt, Mrs E M | Pratt, Mr E |
| Henri Phillip, Mr | Roussel Mrs and 2 children |
| Bawa Haraum Singh, Mr | Sullivan, Rev Father J |
| Phillippi, Mr L | Week, Mr A |
| Rolland, Mrs and son | Bargalle, Mr J |
| Carbillet, Mr Mrs and Miss | McDonald, Mrs and 4 sisters |
| Tranchant, Mr | |
| Junka, Mrs | Callens, Mr E |
| Mahomed, Mr F | Sledge, Mr H |
| Courtiest, Mrs | Bailly, Mr |
| Medikiche, Mr Mrs and 3 children | Ainslie, Mr C J |
| | Fraser, Mrs D |

Portsaid.—Albar, Mr Sayed M

PORTSAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dost Peermahomed, Mr and wife | Dada Sarif, Mr Mrs and 2 sons |
| Hoorbai, Mrs | Ali Mahomed, Mr Mrs and 3 children |
| Mariambai, Mrs | |
| Hassum, Mr and Mrs | Bai Jaboobai, |
| Khatija, Bai one child and infant | Bai Yakoobali |

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE HIGH COURT.

### Appeal against Acquittal in Murder Case.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal preferred by the Bombay Government against the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar in a murder case. There were eleven accused in this case. Dada Punja Avate and eight others were charged with having murdered Aba bin Krishna at Dhotra, Taluka Kopergaon, Ahmednagar District on the 8th of November last, and Bhau Mhasu Chavan and another were charged with abetment of the murder.

The case for the Crown was that on the morning of the 8th of November Aba went to graze his sheep and buffaloes. He went to a field known as the Kapa field, when the owner objected, and in an altercation that followed, Aba was severely assaulted by the accused with sticks. The medical evidence disclosed more than thirty contusions one of which resulted in the rupture of the spleen. Aba's dead body was afterwards found in the field.

The case was tried before the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, with the aid of two assessors. The first assessor found all the accused "not guilty," while the second assessor found all the accused "guilty" of the offence to beat and not to kill.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the first assessor acquitted and discharged all the accused, and in doing so observed that he was unable to discover anything that would so exasperate the accused persons as to lead to this murder by no fewer than ten men in broad daylight and in the presence of witnesses.

Against the above order an appeal was presented by the Bombay Government to their lordships.

Mr. Rao, the Government pleader, urged that the acquittal was contrary to law and the weight of the evidence. That there was no reason to disbelieve the testimony of the eye witnesses who had given their evidence in a convincing and straight forward manner, and that their evidence was not shaken in cross-examination, not rebutted by any other evidence in the case. Farther, that the evidence on record showed that there was a long standing enmity between the accused and deceased about "Man-pan" and "mam" and that only three days before the murder a serious quarrel had taken place between the parties.

Mr. Binning addressed the Court on behalf of the eight accused who were charged with murder and Mr. Kazi Kabruddin on behalf of those accused who were charged with abetment. Mr. Rao, admitted that the accused could not have known that the deceased suffered from a ruptured spleen. He was therefore willing to concede that the accused had no intention of killing Aba.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, delivering the judgment of the court, said at the outset that he wished to observe that the learned Sessions Judge had not carefully addressed himself to the broad facts of the case and considered the evidence of Bhika, the brother of the deceased, and Rangi, the widow of the deceased, and the evidence of several other witnesses which was as material as the evidence of the witnesses on which he has commented. The real question to be considered was, whether the evidence of the eye-witnesses who have deposed to the assault made by the accused should be disbelieved. The reasons given by the learned judge for disbelieving them did not commend themselves to the court. Every one acquainted with criminal cases in the country were aware how averse eye-witnesses were to come forward and give information or evidence in all criminal cases. Then, again, the Sessions Judge had not commented on the demeanour of the eye-witnesses when in the witness-box before him. He simply says that their evidence is tainted. If however there is other evidence to corroborate their evidence that evidence must be considered. The next question was whether the assailants had been denounced at once. His lordship, after reviewing the evidence on this point, held that the names of the accused as assailants had been communicated to the police at the earliest opportunity. As regards the the quarrels between the parties, his lordship said that experience showed that such quarrels often end in assaults and murder. There was sufficient cause for revenge. Finally the question was whether the accused had intention to kill when they assailed the deceased. Medical evidence showed that the deceased suffered from enlargement of the spleen, but whether that was sufficient to cause his death was not clear.

His lordship reversed the order of acquital passed by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, and convicted all the eleven accused of having committed the offence of grievous hurt. The first two accused who were charged with abetment were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the other eight accused who were charged with murder were each sentenced to a five years' rigorous imprisonment.

### PARSI MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, held yesterday in the Bombay High Court. His lordship was assisted by the following delegates:—Mr. B. D. Petit, foreman; Dastur Darashah R. Sanjana, Ervad J. J. Modi, Messrs. N. J. Gamadia, C. N. Wadya, Soapuji Jivaji, F. J. J. Parekh, M. M. Cama, J. B. Murzban, Byramji Rustomji Jijibhai, and C. B. Divecha. The suit was for restitution of conjugal rights and was filed by Kaikhushru Irani against his wife, Gulbai.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, who appeared for the petitioner, said his case was that the petitioner's wife had left her husband's protection and had been living apart from him for the last three years. The parties were married in 1905 and had a daughter, aged six. His client was paying his wife Rs. 20 a month under an order passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. His client was of a very forgiving nature, and, in spite of his wife's continued obstinacy, was willing to receive her back and treat her in a kindly manner.

Mr. Hormazdiar P. Dastur, who appeared for Gulbai, said that his client had been grossly ill-treated by her husband. The man had led an immoral life and had communicated to his wife disease. At the intercession of some friends, she returned to her husband in May last, but he beat her cruelly and turned her out of his house. He had persisted in disobeying the magistrate's order to pay the maintenance, and had forced his wife to have him arrested and sent to jail. His wife was now maintaing herself by teaching Gujerati in a girls' school, and doing some embroidery and other needle work.

At this stage the parties came to a settlement and asked for a decree for judicial separation. His lordship pointed out that in a case for the restitution of conjugal rights he had no power to pass decree for judicial separation. The parties then asked that the case might be allowed to stand over to allow them to draw up a deed of separation.

His lordship adjourned the case to the 8th of August.

### PARSI LADY'S ESTATE.

The same Judge disposed of an application for the grant of probate of the will of Bai Khurshedbai, widow of Maneckji Karanjia, presented by Pestonji Bhicaji Karanjia and two others, the executors of the will. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel, Ezechiel and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Menta and Dalpatram, appeared for the defendants.

Bai Khurshedji, widow of Maneckji Pallonji, died in Bombay on the 16th January, 1912. Her will was duly executed in Bombay on the 8th of May, 1911. The value of the property disposed under the will was about Rs. 80,000. Against the above petition Ardashir Muncherji Karanjia filed a caveat. He stated that the will bore the date, 8th of May, 1911. At that time the executrix was over 80 years old and during the last ten years of her life she was bed-ridden, totally blind and completely deaf. Her mental condition was considerably impaired and she was entirely unable to discharge the ordinary functions of life without help. She was not in a condition to make a valid will. Pestonji, who got the bulk of the property under the will, was constantly with her and influenced her.

Mr. Taleyarkhan called Dr. Childe as a witness, and he deposed that the lady was in a fit state of mind to understand that she was making a will and disposing of her property according to her wishes by that will.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not want to cross-examine Dr. Childe and left the matter in the hands of the court. His lordship dismissed the caveat and granted probate to the plaintiffs. The costs of the parties to come from the estate as between attorney and client.

## POLICE COURTS.

### COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Abdul Rehman Ismail and his wife were charged with illicit possession of 4,189 grains of cocaine.

Excise Inspector, Shrip and Pandit, searched the accused's house in Chandari Street, Nall Bazar, and succeeded in finding the cocaine concealed in a hollow secretly contrived under the bottom of a box.

The first accused pleaded "guilty". The first accused admitted the drug was his and his wife had nothing to do with it. Abdul Rahman was fined Rs. 200 and his wife was discharged.

### SEQUEL TO THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Gopinath Keshavrao Devare charged Mr. G. McDermott an ex-police superintendent with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of certain photographs of Miss Swannel, a young lady, one of the complainants in the case against the Chief of Hoti Mardan and two others.

Mr. Rustam D. W. Wadia, barrister, defended the accused.

The pleader for the complainant opening the case said that in the beginning of the year the Chief of Hoti Mardan was put on his trial on a charge of abduction of two girls, one of them being one Miss Swannell. On February 14, the accused went to the complainant's studio. He represented he was Miss Swannell's father, and asked for the photographs of the young lady which were taken some time ago. The accused was then acting as a private detective for the defendant in the Hoti Mardan case. The photograph of the young lady was required by the defence in that case to be put in as an exhibit and Mr. McDermott got it from the complainant by false representations that he was her father and also he removed it from the studio saying he wanted to show it to his wife who was waiting in the 3gh

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Climatis, 2329 tons, Captain J Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 17th July, with a cargo of coal.

The Hall Line steamer, Newby Hall, 2,859 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, will sail to-day for Jeddha, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer, Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The French mail steamer, Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain Sellier, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Noumea, 21st June, with a general cargo, 60 cabin and 48 deck passengers. She sails to-day for Marseilles with the same cargo and passengers.

The Japan mail steamer, Wakasa Maru, 2,923 tons, Captain N. Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 1st July, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's extra steamer, Persia, 4,155 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshah, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 5th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 30th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 31.

Banca .....3798 Potter.....China .....P & O Co
Bankura .....136.5 Babb .....P Gulf...M M & Co
Clematis.....2329 Robinson .....
Dumbea .....3219 Sellier ...M'seilles ...M Maritimes & Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts .....T Jeewandas
Kasara .....505 King... .....M M & Co
Persia .....4155 Bradshaw .....P & O Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McSean.....Shah S N Co
Scalds .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Salsette.....23?1 Lewellin...Aden ...3-3 ...P & O Co
Gasier .....2143 Schlutsn .....Volkart Bros
Wakasa Maru...2923 Nielson .....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Islands | 2361 | Ralt | | | M M & Co |
| C&R Newby Hall | 2339 | Parker | | 1-8 | K N & Co |
| F Markgraf | 23.5 | Tantzen | | | A S & Co |
| H Firoozi | 2029 | Primrose | Aden | 31-7 | B & P S N Co |
| K Ashburton | 2833 | Mathews | Philadelphia | | T M & Co |
| N Mansuri | 2042 | Gore | Jeddah | 5-8 | Bo & P S N Co |
| O Umvolosi | 1855 | Millen | London | 3-8 | W & A G & Co |

Offside K

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badrie | 163 | Fisher | Repairing | | Arabs Steamers Ld |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Langdale | 2294 | Gadner | Antwerp | | 2-8 W & A Graham & Co |
| 2 Castalia | 4086 | Mitchell | Liverp ol | | 4-8 W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Pegenturm | 3160 | Heckel | Hamburg | | 2-8 W & A Graham & Co |
| 4 Kanzler | 2975 | Schapp | Durban | | 2-8 A Strandee & Co |
| 7 Ville-de-Oran | 3004 | Mason | Dunkirk | | 3-8 J M & Co |
| 7 Beekbergen | 2447 | Hond | | | T M & Co |
| 8 Trieste | 3203 | Ivancich | Trieste | | 3-8 A L S N Co |
| 13 Dwarka | 759 | Moxon | Basrah | | M M & Co |
| 14 Lhasa | 950 | Manley | Karachi | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| 16 Palitana | 1934 | McDiarmed | | | M M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | 553 | Mohamed | | Bo S N Co |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Ahmed | Bhownagar | 27-7 to S N Co |
| Mohamadi | 549 | Ahmed | | Bo S N Co |

ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Dumbea | Sellier | Noumea, June 21 |
| 31 | Clematis | Robinson | Calcutta, July 17 |
| 31 | Persia | Bradshaw | London, July 5 |
| | Wakasa Maru | Nielson | Kobe, July 1 |

DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Barods | Penny | Persian Gulf |
| | Homayun | Moloney | Jeddah |
| | Assiye | Cockman | Shanghai |
| | Dasseldorf | Schuldt | Antwerp |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf.
" Firoozi, Primrose for Jeddah.
" Dumbea, Sellier for Marseilles.
" Newby Hall, Parker for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Persia for London.
" Wakasa Maru for Kobe, &c.
" Markgraf for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bankura for Persian Gulf.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. "Golconda" passed Lisbon on the evening of the 29th instant.

The German East Africa Line s s Konig, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Austria, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 30th instant evening and is due here on the 2nd August morning.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Isonzo from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 31st instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—308 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 96 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 57 bales wool, A Moolchand; 75 bales wool, M Joosub; 45 bales wool, S Madanlal.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Umvolosi s—3 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 1,625 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co.
Salsette s—1 case tortoise shell, B E Passaya; 3 cwts ivory M Buldeodas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umvolosi s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 33 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bickbergen s—50 bales sawri cotton, Culliandas; 300 cwts horns, E Mohomed.
Persia s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Langdell s—5,000 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,004 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—201 cases chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Dewchand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—39 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturn s—10,560 cwts mowrasced, 546 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, M Nuthoobhoy and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 488 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 288 bales cottonfly W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—188 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—2,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lacks.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1912.


*BOMBAY GAZETTE*

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
" Bombay Gazette " Office, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| GRAND | Price. Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 | 0 | 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 | 6 | 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 | 0 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 | 6 | 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Dooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

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BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.


## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.


The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 1st August, 1912.


## INDIAN DISABILITIES.

LAST night's meeting to protest against the disabilities under which British Indian subjects suffer in the colonies, voiced the prevalent feeling of both European and Indian communities in this Presidency, and our only regret is that similar meetings have not been held periodically. When a protest is to be made it is little use stating it once and leaving it. There have been meetings before, but they have been few, and held at too great intervals. The press, too, has been somewhat apathetic in the matter and we have practically stood alone on this side of India in the systematic endeavour to keep the grievances of Indian subjects in British colonies before the notice of the public and the governments concerned. To South African injustices we drew attention a week ago and showed how blind prejudice was disadvantageously affecting the colonies most interested. South Africa, as was represented in the memorial which was adopted last evening, is the most serious offender. But Australia is the colony whose policy is most suicidal. Australia has territory which is tropical and capable of producing vast quantities of foodstuffs of which the colony is in need, but white labour cannot grow it. The fact is recognised by the thinking few, but unfortunately labour is all-powerful in Australia and labour cannot see very far ahead. A hopeful sign of advancing enlightenment would be welcomed, but there is none, unless we may regard the fact that now and again comes a word of warning to the colonists, as hopeful. The latest condemnation of the "White Australia" policy is the more noteworthy, because it comes from a member of an Australian House of Representatives, who openly declares that the indiscriminating effort of the Commonwealth of Australia to exclude all coloured races is fraught with peril to the well-being of every class. The development of tropical Australia has become an urgent problem and to continue to exclude coloured labour is calculated to prove detrimental to those earning subsistence by manual labour. In addition to the fear that the unrestrained introduction of coloured labour would reduce general wages is the apprehension that a race problem may be created by the permanent settlement and increase of aliens, but recognising all there may be in these objections, a rational scheme has been propounded by which tropical Australia may be brought under cultivation.

It must not be assumed that, because a scheme has been outlined that it will be adopted, for the proportion of the population opposed entirely to Asiatic immigration is overwhelmingly great. It has been suggested as a possible solution of the problem that the radical principle of the employment of coloured labourers in any part of the colony shall be that such labours shall only be introduced under such conditions that their industry will increase the field of employment for whites. This, it is believed, would be attained if in suitable parts such industries as cotton, coffee, tea, cocoa, sissal, hemp, sugar, spices, rice, rubber, copra and oil-yielding seeds were established. The success of such industries as was stated the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Creed of New South Wales, is impossible in the absence of people willing to work at a less rate and subsist on a less expenditure for food and clothing than is either practicable or desirable for members of our own race. As is shown every plantation established as suggested would give fittingly remunerated employment to a considerable number of white manual workers, as engineers, overseers, blacksmiths, machinists and the like who would find an enlarged field of employment. For every hundred coloured labourers, employed in the new industrial enterprises which, without them, can never come into existence—there would still be created in various ways employment for from twenty to thirty white workers, who would be able to maintain their families in increased comfort. This being the case, it is difficult to understand how the most rabid opponents of coloured labour can persist in protest against it in regard to the industries mentioned above. There are other industries, too, in which coloured labour would prove to the interest of the white labourer—notably the construction of railways in tropical Australia and in the working of minerals with which the territory teams.

Mineral fields of the richest character remain unworked. Their value remains unknown and only a railway built under such economical conditions as to allow of low rates being charged for the conveyance of ores, fuel, timber and mining requisites would admit of their successful development. According to Mr. Creed, a white labourer employed in construction, to obtain the equivalent of the lowest wages he can earn in the most temperate States, must receive in the tropics payment at a rate which makes the cost of a railway prohibitive, whilst the physical exertion to perform the same work is immensely increased. A man, who under ordinary conditions would be efficient at fifty, would after three or four years' labour as a navvy in the hotter parts be dead or decrepit, from the disproportionate expenditure of nervous and physical strength to obtain the same result. The white man cannot labour in tropical Australia any more than he can in India, and they will soon become a degenerate race if they attempt it. But their obstinacy in the matter is such that they will not admit Asiatics though a large area in Queensland contains almost fabulous mineral wealth, exposed on the surface, and moreover reasonable estimates have been made that if a railway, working profitably at small rates, were available employment for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand men would be created. That district, Australians are warned, but for coloured labour will remain undeveloped for all time—unless some foreign Power, driven by the increase of its population, seizes it by force of arms for the use of its redundant people. "Australia, if it persists in making the normal increase of its population and productions impossible in its tropical possessions will be unable to resist such aggression, but will be brought face to face with danger of which at present there can be but little conception." These are words of warning from one of her own sons. But Australia will not listen and sacrifice her own interests to uphold a policy which has neither justice nor common sense to support it.

CANADIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

WE believe regret will be felt because the Privy Council have decided that the Bill legalising marriages between "Protestants" and Roman Catholics throughout Canada is *ultra vires*. The Bill was introduced into the Canadian House to amend the Marriage Act by adding the following clause: "Every ceremony or form of marriage heretofore or hereafter performed by any person authorized to perform any ceremony of marriage by the laws of the place where it is performed, and duly performed according to such laws, shall everywhere, within Canada, be deemed to be a valid marriage, notwithstanding any differences in the religious faith of the persons so married and without regard to the religion of the person performing the ceremony. The rights and duties, as married people of the respective persons married as aforesaid, and of the children of such marriage, shall be absolute and and complete, and no law or canonical decree or custom of or in any Province in Canada shall have any force or effect to invalidate or qualify any such marriage or any of the rights of the said persons or their children in any manner whatsoever." The Dominion Government entertained doubt whether Parliament could enact this legislation, and the Governor-General in Council referred the matter to the Supreme Court, submitting three leading questions for decision. The judges were hopelessly divided in their answers and as the Dominion Government was anxious to have the opinions of the Supreme Court reviewed, it sought leave from the Privy Council to appeal, and as a result of that appeal the Bill has now been declared *ultra vires*. The judgment of the Privy Council, we are told, sustains the contention of the Roman Catholics in Quebec, the contention being that under the law of that province the validity of marriages between two persons professing the Roman Catholic faith is dependent on the ceremony being celebrated by a priest of that church.

The contention goes further and claims that marriage, in that province, in which one of the parties is a Roman Catholic is in law not valid unless celebrated before a priest of that church. Many suits, involving the validity of marriages, had been brought before the Canadian courts, and conflicting decisions had been rendered. Considerable agitation had occurred and strong feeling was expressed as a result. A portion of the population believed that the Catholic contention was untenable, that it created a serious evil, but that if it was a proper contention, it should be amended by legislation. The Bill was introduced by a private member of the Canadian House, and the Dominion Government immediately took the view that it should not be supported. It considered that no good would be done and, to quote the counsel who moved the Privy Council for leave to appeal, "that on the contrary an additional element of discord would be introduced by an endeavour on the part of Parliament to interfere in this matter, if it should turn out that Parliament was without legislative jurisdiction." There is nothing before us to show on what grounds the Privy Council has decided the contention of the Quebec Catholics to be tenable, and it will be interesting to read its decision. The matter is of interest to the whole Empire and the present conditions in Canada and elsewhere, seem to suggest, that for its Christian population the Empire should have one law regarding marriage and if the two great branches of the Church cannot reach an agreement, that law should provide for the validity of all marriages, regarded as civil contracts. Such an understanding would remove more than one problem, but, above all, it would rescue citizens from sacerdotal thraldom in the most intimate relation of life.

THE "TITANIC" VERDICT.

So far as Reuter's brief summary discloses the contents of what was a very exhaustive judgment, Lord Mersey's conclusions as the result of the inquiry into the loss of the "Titanic" are those which were generally expected, and are practically the same—with, of course, far greater certainty—as those which the average newspaper reader has been able to form from the published messages. The court has decided that the collision was due to the excessive speed of the ship, and this view, it is worth noting, was that which was immediately taken by experienced shipmasters, when they first heard of the disaster. They had, they candidly confessed, expected some fearful accident of the kind to ensue from the mad racing across the Atlantic, in which owners and officers of the big liners indulged, irrespective of conditions of weather. It is a good thing, therefore, that the Court has laid such great emphasis on the obvious danger of steaming at full speed amongst ice, and we trust that the record-breaking methods of the past will be at once abandoned by the steamship companies without waiting for the results of the international conference, which Lord Mersey has recommended. The judgment, it will be observed, fully refutes any reflections, which have been cast upon British manhood, as represented on the "Titanic," and at this we are sure all will rejoice, not only for the sake of the persons concerned, but for the sake of British credit and prestige. There is praise for the passengers and crew, no blame is laid on Captain Smith, while the "gross charge" which was made against Sir Cosmo-Duff-Gordon is repudiated emphatically. The accusation against this gentleman was the most serious of all, in fact the most serious that could be made, and one which, if established, would have made his conduct not only cowardly in the extreme but foully treacherous. It is a good thing for Britain's self-respect that the behaviour of Sir Cosmo has been so thoroughly vindicated. It was a natural enough thing for a wealthy man to offer to the crew of his boat a monetary reward for their bravery and endurance, but it was a shameful thing that his motive should have been so terribly misrepresented. It is not easy to speak of the circumstances, in which Captain Lord of the "Californian" was induced to ignore the signals of the doomed ship. Although the judgment of the court forms such a terrible verdict upon the "Californian's" inactivity, it is incredible that any seaman—British or foreign—could so far forget the obligations of his manhood as wittingly to ignore an urgent appeal for assistance in a region, in which he might expect to meet large passenger vessels. The court had no jurisdiction over the certificates of the officers of the "Californian"; it merely, therefore, records its conviction, that without serious risk to herself, she might have saved many, if not all, of the people who were on the "Titanic."

MR. MONTAGU AND THE BUDGET.

THE Under Secretary of State for India, in introducing the Budget on Tuesday evening in the Commons, is reported to have said he was going to announce a departure in policy which was of great importance. We imagine Mr. Montagu is again incorrectly reported and that what he said was that he was not going to announce any important departure. We find no trace of any in the speech as it is telegraphed. He reiterated all we have heard in defence of the Delhi folly and then repeated all we had been told in the Governor-General's Council concerning education. No new departure is announced in that direction, though Mr. Montagu did deliver an appeal to people in England to treat Indian students nicely. He also announced the appointment of a Commission to examine and report on matters in connection with the Civil Service. Beyond that the Budget might, without ill results, have been left undiscussed. With the composition of the Commission we suppose it is no use finding fault. All shades of opinion are represented and various degrees of intelligence, and whatever may be the finding of the Commission, we may be sure that there will be a minority report.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

WE observe that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald proposes again to visit this country, and will arrive in December. The visit, we read, is inspired partly for health and partly for political reasons. We have since been informed that Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Service Commission, but we presume we shall also see Mr. Macdonald on the Congress platform. While this will not thrill it need cause no alarm, for the late leader of the Independent Labour Party is certainly more moderate in his methods, and more definite in his loyalty, that other Padgetts who have found their way to India. We may, however, be permitted to express the hope that Mr. Macdonald will not, as he did on the occasion of his previous visit, attempt to interfere with Indian labour. The Indian workman is a fairly contented individual, at least in Bombay. And his interests are safeguarded carefully. He needs no outside assistance to keep him on terms with the reasonable amenities of life, and unless his mind is turned by the vain babbling of syndicalist sophistry, he is prepared to go along peaceably and happily.

THE Bombay Port Trust are calling for tenders for a new 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 1,10,00,000. Close time for tenders is 1 p.m. on the 13th instant. Further particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### Expenditure for Educational Purposes in Germany.

BERLIN, JULY 12.

THERE is a saying, that the real victor in the battle of Sadowa (on the 3rd of July, 1866) was the Prussian schoolmaster. The trend of this saying was to supplement the then current opinion that the needle-gun and the better generalship gave to the Prussians their astonishing superiority over the Austrians who had proved their good soldierly qualities by their victories in Italy and on the Adriatic. That there is a certain truth in this judgment has been acknowledged by the Red Prince who had such a decisive share in the great victory; to the surprise of many military men the memoirs of that Prussian Field Marshal accepted the "Legend" of the Prussian schoolmaster as a real fact.

It seems, that ever since in Prussia and in the German Empire the importance of a high level of general education has not been forgotten. We may gather this from a glance at the great financial sacrifices of the federal states for educational purposes. A book on "Germany's expenditure for the advance of culture" by Dr. Ludwig Sevin contains ample material for reflection.

In the Budget of the German Empire there is little room for educational expenses, because the maintenance of Universities, secondary and elementary schools is left to the federal states and to the local authorities. Only certain institutes of special scientific interest have been founded by the Imperial Government. We mention e.g. the Marine Zoological station at Naples, the Romano-Germanic Museum at Mayence, the Deep Sea explorations, the Physico-technical Institute at Charlottenburg. For all these purposes the Imperial Treasury provides about a million pounds sterling per year, certainly not a big item of its enormous Budget.

We come already to quite different figures if we go through the accounts of the 26 states of which the Empire is composed. There we find an aggregate of over 40 million pounds spent for educational purposes in 1908. For the same year the Parliamentary grants for education in the United Kingdom amounted only to 16 1-2 millions. Thus we arrive in Germany at an educational expenditure by the State of 13 sh. per head of population against 8 sh. in the United Kingdom.

Much larger is the difference, if we consider the school rates of parishes and municipalities. In the United Kingdom the contribution by local authorities for educational purposes shows an average of 4 3/4 sh. per head of the population; in Germany there is a scale from 10 to 35 shillings in the different parts of the Empire. Whether the liberality in providing for elementary education is not carried too far in Germany, is a much ventilated question. Some of the recent school buildings in Berlin and other large, and even medium-sized, cities strike us as monumental structures that must have been more costly than was absolutely necessary. The drawback of the generous accommodation of school children is the complaint that in industrial towns with a large population of workmen the local rates are almost unbearable, because the schools absorb such a large percentage.

Be that as it may, we have still other tests for the tendency of the recent development of Germany from these statistics on school expenditure. From 1881 to 1908 the population of Germany increased by one-third, but the expenditure on education by 350 percents! At the same time the increase of the Army and the Navy demanded a gradual swelling of the military estimates by 300 percents, a large increase in 27 years, but still less than that for educational purposes.

These comparative figures prove, that the merit of the "Prussian schoolmaster" for the great victories that preceded the foundation of the German Empire, is not yet forgotten. Incessantly endeavours have been made for raising the standard of education and to spread it further and further. That this zeal has borne good fruit, is clear from the decrease of Analphabets among the recruits of the Army and Navy. In the year 1870 there were more that one percent of Analphabets among the young men who entered the army. In 1890 their percentage had fallen to 0·54; in 1910 to the quite insignificant figure of 0·02 percents. Certainly, the "Prussian schoolmaster" i. e. system of compulsory education has made splendid progress during the last forty years.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF LEAD, COPPER, TIN AND ZINC.

The Metal Bank and Metallurgic Association of Frankfort-on-Main have just published their Statistical Abstracts about the eight principle articles of the Metal Trade: Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Aluminium, Nickel, Quicksilver and Silver. We reproduce some data about the production and consumption of the four metals most important for the various branches of modern industry, viz., lead, copper, tin and zinc.

If we compare the data of production for the last ten years we find a slight falling off only in the *production of lead*; in all other respects there has been a decided increase. The year 1910 had the highest production of lead on record with 1,139,700 metric tons. In 1911 there was a production of 22,000 tons less, but still of a higher figure than in all years but the previous one. Principally responsible for the reduction are the European countries of Spain, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Greece. There was also a smaller output in Canada, where the Slocan works were closed up in consequence of the forest fires. On the other hand, the United States, Australia and Germany had a larger production than before. In the world's production of "copper" we find the small increase from 886,900 to 898,400 tons. Higher figures were reported for Germany, Servia, Russia, Japan, Africa and Australia, while California and Canada remained considerably behind the amount used to. For the current year the United States and the new Catanga mines in Africa will supply much larger quantities of cooper for the world's market. Of "tin" the world produced 118·200 tons, 2500 more than in 1910. Again the Straits Settlements produced nearly one half of the whole; of the remainder one-third was supplied by Bolivia, one-fourth by Africa. The celebrated tin-works of Cornwallis yielded only 4,500 tons or about 4 percents of the world's production. As regards the production of "zinc" Europe ranks foremost with nearly 70 percents of the whole. Of the European output four-tenth came from Germany, one-tenth each from Great Britain and France. The world's production rose from 816,600 to 95,400 tons.

If we now turn to the world's consumption of the four metals, we find a large increase except for tin. Most felt was this larger demand in the lead trade, where the prices went considerably up since July of last year. The United States consumed 386,700 tons, Germany 229,700 tons, Great Britain 199,400 tons, France 99,000 tons. Very much the same is the order of the consuming countries for copper. Here we find a rise from 904,700 to 959,400 tons. Of this amount, which exceeds the production of the year by 61,000 tons, the United States consumed 35·8 percents, Germany 25·1 percents, Great Britain 17·7 percents and France 10·6, percents. Thus all other countries combined consumed only 10·8 percents; or little less than France alone. As consumers of zinc the three principal industrial countries approach each other more closely. The United States consume 28,3, Germany 24·5 and Great Britain 19,6 percents, leaving 27·6 percents of the whole consumption to the other countries. Lastly we mention the slight fall of the consumption of tin from 121 300 to 117 400 tons. This falling off was due to the comparatively small demand of Great Britain. It seems as through the United States had ceased to be good customers of the tin-plate works in Wales. They now have tin-plate works of their own to supply the demand of the canning industry. At the same time the cheap process of manufacturing glass bottles and vessels by means of the Owen process is gradually replacing the tins of preserved fruit by glass ware.

THE SEAPORT OF EMDEN.

The decision of the Federal Council that the newly founded German Shipping Co. of Emden was not to be granted a Charter for organising a regular Emigrants' Service from this port, has been much commented on in the German Press. Some Conservative papers when so far as to complain of an artificial crippling of this Prussian harbour for the improvement of which the Prussian Government has spent so much money. It was taken for certain that the only reason why the application has not been granted was the consideration of the Hamburgh and Bremen interests against a new competitor in their shipping trade. But the fact that the Prussian delegates in the Federal Council voted with the majority is a conclusive proof that other reasons than the recognition of vested interests in Bremen and Hamburgh must have given the decision. Indeed, the Federal Council came to the conclusion, that the traffic from Emden to overseas countries would develop more rapidly by being connected with the world's traffic already organised at Bremen and Hamburgh, than by attempting to add an isolated line from Emden to New York. Therefore, the offer of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburgh America Line to make Emden a regular port of call for their ships sailing to certain ports of the United States, Central and South-America and the Far East was preferred.

That the distance from Emden to New York is shorter than that either from Bremen or from Hamburgh is, after all, not such an important advantage for the emigrants crossing the Atlantic, as was argued by the new shipping company, is certain. For the large bulk of the emigrants to be transported from the ports of the German Ocean hail from the East of the Prussian Monarchy, from Austria-Hungary and from Russia. They will always prefer the much nearer harbours of Bremen and Hamburgh to Emden in the extreme North-West of Germany as port of embarkation. If they do not mind a longer railway journal, Rotterdam and Antwerp are just as near for them as Emden, and by going there they cut off a large part of the sea voyage over the German Ocean. To an impartial observer Emden seems to have little chance of ever becoming a favourite port for emigrants.

The real strength of the Emden harbour is its improved connection with the Renish-Westphalian centre of industry. As the river Ems is deep and by a new canal, connected with the Ruhr, lighters of 600 or even 800 tons may bring the heavy produce of those iron and coal districts to Emden. What was at present missing there were regular lines to overseas countries, so that the transhipment could go on without delay. That will be otherwise, if the North German Lloyd and Humburgh-American Line make Emden a port of call for their large liners. Then Emden may well compete with Rotterdam and Antwerp for the freight exported by the Rhenish-Westphalian industry. In course of time a comprehensive trade of its own will grow up in this port, and then it may start regular lines of its own.

MUSEUM FOR THE ASIATIC WORLD OF CULTURE.

During the last few years the Berlin Museums have acquired a large mass of the most important monuments of Asia. There are, before all, the magnificent relics of architecture presented to the Emperor by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and the grand al fresco picture brought home from the famous Turfan expeditions of Dr. Lecoq. In the various museums of the Capital there is not room enough to expose these large-sized treasures to view. It has, therefore, been decided to erect a special museum for Asiatic objects at Dahlem, where the most interesting Asiatic finds, especially those produced by the Mohammedan, Hinduistic, Buddhistic, Chinese and Japanese civilisations will be combined. Thereby the larger port of the present Ethnographical Museum should become free for the American and Australian objects now packed very closely in some rooms of this building. But the plan is to remove these as well to a new building to be erected at Dahlem. Eventually the whole Museum of Ethnography will be filled with illustrations and relics of the Germanic life of the past and with objects of folk-lore. Such works of Far Eastern Art Industry, from which we may get higher notions of high art, especially pictures of high merit, are already collected in the East-Asiatic Section of the Industrial Art Museum next door to the Museum of Ethnography.

L. ASCH.

## TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS.

With reference to the endowment of Rs. 25,800, offered by Mr. Ganesh Balwant Limaye of Poona, for the establishment in his name of a triennial scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem tenable by a Brahmin proceeding to Japan for the study of technical subjects, it is notified that all the arrangements are now concluded. Applications for the scholarship may now be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction who, with the Collector of Poona, is the administrator of the fund.

## STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. C. V. Mehta, presiding.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation for the acquisition of the property, which used to be occupied by the "European Pensioners and Widows' Home at Anesty Road, Gilder Street, for the construction of chawls and stables for the biggaris and bullocks of the Health Department, D Ward. The Commissioner stated that the accommodation was badly wanted and the cost of acquiring the property could be met from the 13½ lakhs loan budget for the same.

The matter was adjourned till the next meeting and the Committee adjourned.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Nile" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

SIR Francis Champneys, Bart., M. D., has been elected President, and Sir William Church, Bart., K. C. B., M. D. and Sir Henry Morns, Bart., F. R. C. S., have been elected Honorary Treasurers, of the Royal Society of Medicine for the session, 1912-13, to enter into office on the 1st of October

# THE INDIAN BUDGET.

## COMPOSITION OF SERVICE COMMISSION.

### Liberal Representation for India.

### SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the course of his Budget speech in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Montagu announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine and report upon the following matters in connection with the Indian Civil Service, and other Civil Services, Imperial and provincial :

First.—Methods of recruitment and systems of training and probation.

Second.—Conditions of service in regard to salary, leave and pension.

Third.—Such limitations as still exist as to the employment of non-Europeans, and the working of the existing system of division of services into Imperial and provincial, and generally to consider the requirements of public services, and recommend such changes as may seem expedient.

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

The members of the Commission are :—

Lord Islington, Chairman ;
Lord Ronaldshay,
Sir Murray Hammick,
Sir Theodore Morison,
Sir Valentine Chirol,
Mr. Sly, Indian Civil Service,
Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, member of Bombay Executive Council.
Mr. Gokhale,
Mr. W. C. Madge, of the Viceroy's Council.
Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, of the Madras High Court,
Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and
Mr. Laurens Fisher.

[* There seems some doubt whether Sir Murray Hammick, Acting Governor of Madras, or his brother, Sir Alexander Hammick, Bart. has been appointed.]

### THE DEBATE.

#### Mr. Montagu Deals with the Finance of New Delhi.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. Montagu, introducing the Budget, said he was going to announce a departure in policy, which was of great importance.

Referring to the Abor expedition, he paid a tribute to General Bower and the other gallant officers and men, and expressed sympathy with those who had lost their lives.

"Of course," he said, "the outstanding feature of last year was the visit of their Majesties, whose welcome, enhanced by their own personality, was echoed from end to end of the Indian Empire. I do not want to risk the anger of critics, but I want to reiterate the belief that there is a growing spirit of nationality in India, the direct product of British rule. There is growing up, in India, a caste of educated Indians, discussing the affairs of the nation in English. It is all wonder that educated persons in India should welcome the King, who is representative of the unity which is Britain's gift to them. Beyond these are the uneducated classes, who welcomed the King because of the peace, tranquility and growing prosperity produced by those governing in India on his behalf. There is an old doctrine that we govern India by the sword. I do not want to dispute the fundamental truth, but I want to assert that it is because we govern India by the consent of those who know, and the cheerful acquiescence of those who do not realise what it means, that His Majesty's welcome was so wide and real.

"I do not propose to trespass on the more debatable ground of the administrative results of the visit. The Lords and Commons had their say. I stated my case with regard to the removal of the capital from the provincial centre, and the partition of Bengal, and I am glad to adhere to the opinion I expressed, that the important misgivings of the commercial community of Calcutta will prove unfounded."

Reviewing the financial position, Mr. Montagu said it was highly satisfactory to report that general economic conditions were more favourable that had been anticipated. He thought the House would agree that it was right to treat the surplus as an outcome of financial conditions, which could not be relied upon to recur, and apply it to special non-recurring purposes.

Referring to the new Delhi he said the site recommended by the Expert Committee was south-west of Delhi. The ground was good, the soil and drainage was simplified by the slope of the ground towards the river. Although the plan for laying out the city had been finally decided upon, it was safe to say that a mile, not less than a thousand yards in width, would intervene between the walls of the old and new Delhis. It was hoped that the city would grow up to be an enduring seat of the British Government, firmly planted in the affections of the people.

The cost of the new capital was estimated at £4,000,000. The architects for Government buildings had not yet been chosen. They did not intend to build private residences or shops, but would let others build. It was not anticipated that the new Delhi would be a serious burden on the finances of the country. If new taxation was going to be used for the purpose of providing a surplus, then a remission of taxation was refused, or money withheld from administrative needs, objections in India would have weight.

But there was no idea of creating a surplus by any of these ways. There would not be new taxation, and remission of taxation would not be prevented, because, while the new Delhi was being built, the opium revenue would be disappearing, and it was not the Government's intention to propose a remission of taxation, which would be reimposed.

### INDIAN STUDENTS AT HOME.

Mr. Montagu referred to the passages in his Budget speeches in 1911 and 1910, to the effect that social, rather than political, changes were required in India, and continued, "I want now to devote attention to one problem which, I believe, underlies all other problems in India, namely, education. Indian students in England are a very serious problem. Educational facilities here are often purchased at an exorbitant price. It may well be that the solution of some of the difficulties will be found in providing better facilities in India itself, but while they are here it is our duty to welcome our Indian fellow-subjects to the best of our ability." Mr. Montagu admitted the difficulty of interesting men and women in England in Indian problems, but he humbly appealed to them to show some hospitality, which would be a work of the utmost value to the Empire. "I do not want to go into detail," he said, "I have had ample proof of the serious consequences of allowing Indian students to believe that the majority of women with whom they come into most easy contact, in the lonely lives they lead in lodging-houses, are typical of English womanhood." He appealed to undergraduates in the big universities not to allow Indian visitors to be segregated, or isolated, or rudely treated.

Mr. Montagu reviewed the work which Mr. Arnold's organisation in Cromwell Road had performed. The scheme had been inaugurated in 1909, and had fully justified itself. It had grown far beyond the control of the original organisation. Mr. Montagu paid a tribute to Mr. Arnold and his assistants, but said that reorganisation was necessary.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. C. E. Mallet, as Secretary for Indian Students, Mr. Montagu said that what was required was knowledge of the conduct of a public office. Mr. Mallet would be a link between the Secretary of State and the various organisations in India. Mr. Arnold's work was confined to the guardianship and care of Indian students in London.

Mr. Montagu hoped that each university enrolling Indian students would appoint an officer similar to Mr. Arnold. Lord Crewe was willing to assist such efforts financially.

The Committee appointed to enquire regarding industrial and technological students had not yet reported, but Mr. Montagu understood that all members were agreed with regard to the importance of practical training. He was concerned at the difficulty experienced by Indians in getting it. India was going to develop great industries and her young men were going to learn to manage them. If they could not learn here they would go abroad. When they returned to India they would give orders for plants to those countries with whose processes they were familiar.

### EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Referring to education in India, Mr. Montagu reviewed the difficulties in the way of universal education owing to scattered population, the apathy or hostility of many parents, and scarcity of teachers. But difficulties should serve as an incentive to greater activity. The Government thought that Mr. Gokhale's estimate of the cost of his proposal was a sanguine one.

Mr. Montagu said he hoped Mr. Gokhale would not misunderstand him, when he urged patience. Universal free education in India must come as it had done in other countries, but the time was not yet. The Government Bill was dictated by the same aims as that of Mr. Gokhale, but the Government thought that the best thing was not to make education compulsory and free at present, but to improve and multiply schools. He alluded to the result of compulsion, in this connection, in Baroda.

The grant for education announced at Delhi was but a prelude to a much more extensive programme. That programme was to increase the number of primary schools by 75 per cent. and to double the school-going population. New schools would be placed in villages at present without schools, and it was also intended to improve existing schools. The completion of the programme would necessarily take some time. It was desired to make teaching more practical and more attractive. Teachers must, at least, pass the upper primary school standard, and their pay to begin with would be Rs. 12 a month. Teachers would be graded and pensionable.

### HIGHER EDUCATION.

Referring to higher education, Mr. Montagu said it was proposed to extend model schools where required to co-operate with private or aided schools. Only graduates would be eligible for employment as teachers, with graded series of salaries, ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The curriculum would be equal to the modern side of the English public school with manual training and science teaching. There would be an increased grant for properly managed schools, and it was hoped to provide suitable hostel accommodation.

Referring to the universities, Mr. Montagu said the dangers of catastrophic change might be mitigated by the residential system, which was most successful in moulding character, and by the presence of English masters and professors, who would know how much could be done by example. Speaking of the sanctioning of the technological institute at Cawnpore, he said that technical education was going to be advanced throughout India. The Government might be proud of their record, and if their educational ideals were realised, they would have laid the foundation of a national system of education, by a network of really valuable schools, colleges and universities, so that Indian students would be able to qualify themselves in India for the highest positions in every walk of life.

Mr. Montagu referred to the question of removing avoidable grievances under which Indians laboured, while promoting the efficiency of the public service. There were many debatable points upon which an authoritative pronouncement of the Royal Commission was desirable. As Indians became better educated, with wider knowledge of the world, it became more important that we should not risk deterioration. He reviewed the present conditions of the Civil Service, especially in regard to the admission of Indians. "I do not want," he said, "to suggest that these services can be dealt with piece-meal, but there is a question of principle, which has to be decided.

He then announced the details of the Commission as given above.

In conclusion, Mr. Montagu dwelt on the moral and material progress of India. As India was a progressive country two warnings were necessary. "The first is that we cannot, now, even if we want, embark on a policy of reaction. The mighty mass of India is moving in response to our own stimulus, and to try to force it back into sleep would be to force it into unwilling sleep. That could only be achieved by repression, which would be a calamity-producing blunder. The second warning, which I offer humbly, is that it will never do to rely on out-of-date advice. If we do our duty by our enormous responsibilities, we must move forward, however cautiously, trying to keep ourselves as intimately informed as possible regarding the modern and changing aspects of the problem. Nobody can possibly foretell what will be the eventual characteristic of the population of India."

### "EAST IS EAST."

Mr. Montagu said he had tried to show how, not only the English people, but the English language was vital to India. No one could deny the old aphorism that "East is East" and "West is West"; but a great Bengali had laid it down that they must meet at the altar of humanity. "What I want to point out is that they are not meeting in discord but in harmony. They are not mutually destructive but mutually complementary. The golden thread of Oriental idealism is being woven into the drab web of our scheme of life, science and Government, which we are handing down to the Oriental to show him the road of progress. The East and West are united in India in building, let us hope successfully, a lasting temple of their joint ideals."

### SOME CRITICISMS.

Mr. Wyndham advocated that Oriental architecture should be adopted in building the new Delhi. Referring to yesterday's debate in the Lords, he said he hoped that the Government, in announcing its policy, would refrain in future from using terms capable of misinterpretation, and of being regarded in India as promising more than was in their power or intention to perform. With regard to opium, he deprecated outstripping the wants of India in our desire to carry out our engagement towards China.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said he could not understand why the Government set its face against the appointment of an independent Auditor and Accountant-General. Money was voted in India and was not always spent in accordance with the vote. In conclusion, he urged an increase in the number of women doctors.

Mr. Charles Roberts, in moving his resolution dealing with opium and alcoholic liquors, said he hoped that the Government of India's connection with the sale of opium for other than medical purposes would be terminated as soon as possible, and that the inhabitants of India wold be given greater power in determining the location and number of liquor shops.

Mr. Theodore Taylor urged the Government to cease the cultivation of opium in its own territory and to substitute cotton.

Mr. Montagu said it was impossible to accept Mr. Roberts's amendment, and he asked him to withdraw it, but not in any spirit of hostility to its purpose. Mr. Montagu added, that the Government was familiar with the conditions in the Punjab and the Government of India would make every effort to lessen the evil. In regard to opium, the Government of India did not intend to reduce the area still under cultivation. "They believed," he said, "as at present advised, that the recrudescence of poppy-growing in China, was only temporary. The Chinese Government has assured us that they will adhere to the Convention, and we do not propose to vary the agreement."

Mr. Montagu continued, "It is a bad moment to ask us to extinguish the Indian trade with China, as it would encourage the people of China to break the law."

The amendment was withdrawn.

Replying to the criticisms of Lord Ronaldshay, Colonel Yate, Mr. Barton and and others, Mr. Montagu said that the decrease in the Army estimates was not due to any policy of retrenchment likely to jeopardise the defences of the Empire.

With regard to the extension of railways, it was not always easy to raise a large loan, and they were compelled to modify their demand on the London market in this respect.

Our activities in Tibet were governed by the Anglo-Russian Convention, and came more into the sphere of Sir Edward Grey.

The Budget was passed after the closure had been applied.

## GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Mr. Montagu stated last evening that orders had been issued to allow the Gold Standard Reserve to increase until it reached twenty-five millions sterling, of which five millions would be in gold.

## ASIATICS IN AFRICA.

### German Attitude towards Chinese.

JOHANNESBURG, JULY 31.

Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, denies having said that the importation of Asiatics into South-West Africa was imminent. He thought the Home Government would not object, if Asiatics proved absolutely necessary, but anyhow it was uncertain whether the Chinese Government would consent to the restrictive conditions, which would be imposed.

## RACING AT HOME.

### Result of the Goodwood Plate.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The result of the Goodwood Plate was as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish Marine | 1 |
| Winthorpe | 2 |
| Warlingham | 3 |

Nine Ran.

THE RACE :—Won by three lengths, with half a length between second and third.

BETTING :—
4 to 1 against Irish Marine.
5 to 1 against Winthorpe,
5 to 1 against Warlingham.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The probable starters in the Goodwood Cup, with jockeys are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| King William | Maher. |
| Tullibardine | Wootton. |
| Tootles | Piper. |

STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Grammont, which finished fourth, was favourite for the Stewards' Cup, at 4 to 1 against.

## TURKEY AND THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 31.

In the Chamber last evening the Grand Vizier read the Government programme. He said they were resolved to continue the war till they had obtained all the conditions compatible with the rights of Turkey. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 113 votes to 45.

## UNSETTLED PERSIA.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question in the House of Commons said he was sorry to say that the situation all over Persia remained more unsettled. Any arrangement for a further loan must depend on the improvement, which might be made.

## KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

King Edward's Horse have been removed from the Territorials, and made a Special Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, in order to enable the Colonials to undergo the compulsory training, required by their Home Governments

## "TITANIC" DISASTER.

### Points from Lord Mersey's Judgment.

### "CALIFORNIAN'S" NEGLECT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

The "Titanic" judgment fills a big volume. It is most exhaustive. The judgment says the court is of opinion that the "Titanic" was properly equipped. It praises, generally, the conduct of passengers and crew, but says that better organisation might have saved more lives. The wireless telegraphy was effective.

The judgment says, with emphasis, that the practice of sailing at full speed at night in an ice region is bad, but says that, in the circumstances, blame cannot be laid on the captain. He made a grievous mistake, but was not negligent.

The "gross charge" levelled at Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, namely, that he bribed the men in his boat to row away, is unfounded.

Mr. Ismay's position did not impose upon him the moral duty to sink with the vessel. That would merely have lost another life.

The judgment declares that the third-class passengers were not unfairly treated.

The court is convinced that the "Californian" saw the "Titanic's" lights, and that she could have penetrated into the ice without serious risk. The vessel might have saved many, if not all, on board the "Titanic."

The court recommends a new Bulkhead Committee to enquire exhaustively into safety devices, the provision of life-boats, based on the number of passengers and not on tonnage, a night and day service of wireless operators, adequate boat-drills and moderate speed when ice is reported, or when there is an alteration in the course.

The court is of opinion that an International Conference should be called to ensure common action on the above recommendations.

## JAPAN'S BEREAVEMENT.

### Vote of Condolence in the Commons.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that to-morrow he will move an address to His Majesty expressing deep regret at the death of His Majesty's ally and friend, and praying that His Majesty will convey to the new Emperor of Japan the profound sympathy of the House of Commons with the Imperial Family, the Government and people of Japan.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The King has cabled his condolences to the Crown Prince.

The Japanese Ambassador, interviewed by Reuter, said he was deeply touched by the gracious condolences of Their Majesties and Queen Alexandra, and by the genuine sympathy of the people, who, in spite of a few dissentients, heartily appreciated the alliance of the two nations.

TOKIO, JULY 31.

The Emperor has approved the proposal of the Privy Council to name the late Emperor Mutsu Hito's reign the "Era of Good Works." The Council proposes to style the new reign "Taisei," or "Great Righteousness."

## NEW YORK MURDER CASE.

### Specific Charge of Corruption against Police.

NEW YORK, JULY 31.

A man, arrested in connection with the Rosenthal case, has made an affidavit that three police officials and a city official divided "graft" to the extend of two and a half million dollars, during the past year, from gambling and other illegal resorts.

## CRICKET AT HOME.

### Sixth Test Abandoned Owing to Rain.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Little progress has been made with the sixth test match, started at Manchester yesterday, owing to rain. England went in first and scored 203, (Rhodes 92). Whitty took four wickets for 43.

Australia had scored 14 without loss, when play ceased this evening.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The test match between England and Australia has been abandoned. There was no play to-day owing to rain.

OTHER MATCHES.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The match between Middlesex and Worcester, at Worcester, was abandoned owing to rain. Middlesex scored three points.

The match between Hampshire and Gloucestershire was abandoned, neither side scoring points.

The match between the South Africans and the Minor Counties' eleven was abandoned owing to rain.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The death are announced of Mr. Allan Hume, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and the Archbishop of Cologne.

## CANNANORE RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TELLICHERRY JULY 31.

Mr. V. P. Rao, Joint Magistrate of Tellicherry, North Malabar, has delivered judgment in the Cannanore Darbar Riot Case. In this case thirtyfive Molplahs of Cannanore were charged with rioting on Coronation Day, and interfering with progress of a loyal and peaceful procession in honour of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi. The Magistrate found all the accused "guilty" and sentenced four of them to a year's rigorous imprisonment each, fined two Rs. 150 and Rs. 50, respectively, and sentenced the reto various terms of imprisonment ranging from mainder four to nine months.

## THE STRIKES.

### Three Serious Affrays in the London Docks.

### A FURIOUS MELEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

Crowds of strikers applied for work in London yesterday. Exciting scenes took place at the docks. The "free" labourers were panic-stricken and rushed from the ships leaving their coats, waistcoats and breakfasts behind them. Others defended themselves with sticks, rivets and bottles, but were routed. Fierce encounters took place, the strikers hunting them over fences and ditches out of the docks.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff have restarted, their foremost workmen, promising to do their utmost to prevent intimidation and assaults on Catholics. Additional troops and police have arrived at Belfast to protect the workers. There have been 157 arrests in connection with the assaults.

LATER.

The strikers at Victoria Dock, to-day, attacked two thousand non-unionists and a furious melee ensued, stones, bricks and bludgeons being freely used. In addition a number of revolver shots were fired. The police dispersed the rioters by baton charges.

Three men were taken to hospital, one having been shot in the neck, another in the stomach, and a third in the thigh. Four others also received revolver wounds, and many were injured by stones.

There were similar outbreaks at the Albert and West India Dooks, apparently organised for the purpose of clearing out the free labourers.

## THE POONA MURDER.

### Remarkable Discrepancies in the Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

A development of an unexpected character has taken place in the case in which two Mahrattas, named Bhay and Succaram, are charged with the alleged murder of a seven-year old girl, named Thani Sawla Kavade, of Ghorpuri village. The body of the girl, the clothes on which have been identified as those of the deceased, had been found in a well near the Tower of Silence which is quite four miles from the river where the deed is supposed to have been committed, and in an opposite direction,

The accused in their confessions before the magistrate stated that the crime was committed on the river bank, but disagree as to the actual murderer, one blaming the other. Both have been remanded pending further inquiries but, meanwhile, the question of reconciling their confessions before the magistrate that they threw the girl into the flooded river with the fact that the body was found in a well in quite another locality remains to be explained.

## ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

This morning the Lieut.-Governor opened Hewett Road, which has been constructed by the Allahabad Municipality under the Improvement Trust scheme. Heavy rain prevented the ceremony being carried out at the head of the road, and it was performed in Government House. The senior vice-chairman read an address, giving details of the construction of the road, which runs through one of the most congested areas in the city, and asked His Honour formally to declare it open.

In his reply, Sir John Hewett referred to the history of Allahabad which, from small beginnings, had become one of the foremost cities in the province, and pointed out the advantages of broad and and spacious roads, with improved houses on each side, on the sanitation of the city. Residents would breathe purer air and would enjoy improved communications. He trusted that other improvements would follow so that the residents would take pride in their surroundings.

After being presented to His Honour the members of the Board left.

LATER.

Sir John Hewett attended a farewell garden party this evening given by the landholders of Agra Province in the Muir Central College. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the function took place inside the college buildings. Nawab Abdul Magid read the address to His Honour on behalf of the Landholders, to which the Lieut. Governor replied briefly, thanking them for their kind words of farewell.

During the course of the address presented by the landholders to the Lieut.-Governor, it was said that his Honour had done much to improve the sanitation of large cities, provided parks in Lucknow and Agra, and granted building sites in Allahabad and also gave an impulse to technical and industrial education. The other schemes to which reference was made were the Cattle Conference, the establishment of an agricultural college at Cawnpore, the passing of the Court of Wards Act and the framing of the Agra Estates Bill, and all were characterized as conferring on landholders boons of great value.

His Honour, in replying, said that it was difficult to realise that five years of his tenure of office had passed away and the time had come to say goodbye. He thanked them for their appreciation of his services to the province. His Honour said that the main industry in the Province would continue to be agriculture and no part of the body politic was so important as the landholders. He had tried to give strength to it and to maintain it in the position it ought to occupy.

Sir John then pointed out the three matters which he wished to impress on them; first, that landholders should take greater interest in disposal of public business second they should neglect no opportunity of educating their children, and third they should be kind and considerate to their tenantry. He did not say this as a lecture, but because he had their welfare at heart and it was the last occasion he would address them. His Honour concluded by thanking his hosts on behalf, of Lady Hewett and himself, and bade them good speed.

## CALCUTTA POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The new reorganisation scheme for Calcutta police, which would have come into operation on the 1st of August, has been postponed indefinitely owing to certain difficulties which have since presented themselves. One of these is said to be the question of carriage allowance. It appears that the scheme does not sanction the grant of an adequate carriage allowance to the circle inspectors proposed to be created.

## THE "PERSIA" CASUALTY.

### Detailed Account of the Accident.

### A DIFFICULT RESCUE.

The P. and O. s. s. "Persia," which went ashore not far from Marseilles on July 11th, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with passengers, being thus five days late. One of our representatives went aboard her and was able to obtain the following narrative of the accident, which is the first detailed account which has been published in Bombay.

The accident occurred at 9-38 on the morning of Thursday the 11th, when most of the passengers had just come on deck after breakfast. Since about 7-30 the ship had been passing through heavy banks of fog, and had been going dead slow, sometimes stopping the engines and going forward again; while all the time she was sounding her syren. It was thus fortunate that at the time when the ship went aground her engines were stopped—had been so in fact for three minutes—and the vessel was moving at the rate of about a knot and a half per hour. Thus she took the ground very gently. The shock was scarcely perceptible, and was not noticed by many of the passengers. They took the situation quietly, for it immediately became apparent that there was no danger, and the report of a panic amongst them, which was published by the Paris edition of the "New York Herald," was quite unjustified.

Almost immediately after the stranding the thick fog rolled away and all on board could see that they were aground. They were no more than a good stone's throw from the beach. The village of Sausset was right in front of them and along its front stood a row of villas and a hotel. The sound of the "Persia's" syren had told the inhabitants that a big vessel was near, and some twenty or thirty people were on the beach. One man had actually got a camera set ready for a snap as soon as the ship became visible. It was thus easily to be seen that the ship was not in danger, and when an examination of her bottom disclosed no discoverable damage, it was evident that she was resting on a flat surface. The shore at this point is composed of chalk and shingle, and consequently the vessel went aground easily, and without any shock which was sufficient to do her injury. She was aground about as far as her first funnel.

THE FIRST ATTEMPTS.

Sausset is about eighteen miles from Marseilles, and immediately a wireless message was sent to Marseilles, asking for tugs and lighters. About four o'clock in the afternoon two tugs and two lighters arrived, and both went to work at once. The discharging of cargo with the object of lightening the ship, was commenced forward, while the tugs endeavoured to tow the vessel by the stern. They were assisted by the ship's engines going full speed astern, but they were quite unable, however, to move her and presently went away. In the meantime a Danish salvage boat turned up and anchoring at a respectful distance waited for an invitation to give assistance.

In the meantime it had been discovered that the vessel was ten miles out of her proper course to Marseilles. This is attributed to an abnormal current running in a north-westerly direction. The idea that this current existed was confirmed by the masters of two coasting steamers, one a Russian and one a German, who both said that they had experienced the effect of the current which was a most unusual one. They offered to sign any declaration to that effect, which the captain might care to take. Further, in navigating the "Persia" her officers were depending a good deal on signals from the Planier Lighthouse, but this, they state, was not blowing its syren at the time of the accident.

Finding that the tugs from Marseilles were unable to move the ship, Captain Houghton sent a wireless message to the Toulon Dockyard, and all local passengers for Marseilles were sent ashore. In response to the Toulon message, two naval tugs arrived next morning, the "Goliath" putting in an appearance about ten o'clock and the "Vulcain" about two hours later. About three in the afternoon these passed hawsers to the "Persia," but they were no more successful in getting her to stir than had been the tugs from Marseilles. Accordingly all the remaining passengers were taken ashore, with their luggage, and proceeded to Marseilles by train. Most of them were put up at various hotels at the company's expense, and remained until the "Persia" was able to sail again. A few of them, however, went on via Brindisi, while others went on to Port Said by a Japanese or a Messageries liner.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The naval tugs, having failed, went off, and on the following (Saturday) morning a French cruiser the "Jules Ferry" arrived. In the afternoon she attempted to tow the "Persia" fixing lines to the bollards in the after well deck. However, as soon as she started to haul, she only pulled the bollards clean out of the ship. During the night she lay by, and the next morning early she passed a 6-in hawser to the "Persia." This, however, snapped, and the cruiser then went away. She had to return to Toulon for manœuvres in connection with the anniversary of the declaration of the Republic, the day being Sunday July 14th.

However, about six o'clock in the evening the two naval tugs decided to make another attempt, and this time had the assistance of the "Marius Chaubon," the larger of the two Marseilles tugs, which had stood by all the time. These three vessels fastened hawsers and with the assistance, of course, of the ship's engines commenced to haul. At the same time all the available crew were on the upper deck running from side to side of the ship so as to give her a swing, and thus ease her in moving off the chalky bottom. These operations at last proved successful, for about half-past seven she moved off quite gently. Her bottom was at once examined, of course, but no damage could be found and accordingly she anchored off Sausset for the night. The next morning, Monday, she steamed into Marseilles, where her bottom was immediately examined again by divers, but was found to be quite uninjured. The "Persia" then remained at Marseilles until Wednesday, the 17th, the intervening time being occupied in coaling and re-loading cargo, all cargo having been taken out of the ship and brought to Marseilles in lighters. The bullion also, to the value of a quarter of a million, had been taken ashore and having been stored under guard in Sausset for one night had been taken on to Marseilles by train. The passengers returned to the ship on the Wednesday, when she sailed for Bombay under the command of Captain Bradshaw.

## THE INDUS.

### Satisfactory Conditions at Kotri.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 31.

The Indus at Kotri is now at 19 feet 6 inches at the gauge as compared with a little over four feet in April. This is good news and Sindhi farmers should be feeling happy.

Wheat exports to date are over thirty per cent. ahead of the figures of this period last year.

## ALLEGED TRESPASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JULY 31.

Mr. Obyrk, Joint Magistrate of Benares, is engaged in hearing the case in which H. G. Adams, Loco-Inspector on the Bengal North Western Railway, is charged with house trespass at the instance of Mrs. May Young, the wife of a driver on the same Railway.

It was alleged that on the night of the 9th of July the accused went into the verandah of complainant's quarter in the railway block, where she was sleeping, and threatened her. The matter being brought to the notice of the police) Mr. Kaye, Superintendent of Police, made enquiries and sent up the accused for trial.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

We have lately had two very good addresses on democracy, one by Lord Morley as Chancellor of the Manchester University, and the other by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to the students of the Deccan College. They are both thoughtful and suggestive discourses which Indian students, as well as Indian publicists, may study with much profit to themselves. Mr. Hill has taken care to say that he does not want his own opinions to be accepted as true. That would really be against his own emphatic warning to the youths not to accept without thought or question the ready-made opinions of others, but to weigh them carefully, and arrive at their own conclusion for or against. Then alone can a man fully realize the nature of his convictions in all their bearings, and then alone can these convictions form a valuable asset of the mind. Lord Morley has spoken generally on the trend of democracy, whereas Mr. Hill has applied himself to a consideration of it in relation to the circumstances of the East. Mr. Hill starts on his survey with "the portentous definition" of democracy by Lord Morley for his basis. His lordship describes it as "a certain general condition of society, having historic origins, springing from circumstances and the nature of things; not only involving the political doctrine of popular sovereignty, but representing a cognate group of corresponding tendencies over the whole field of moral, social and even of spiritual life within the democratic community." Mr. Hill prefaces his lectures with the declaration, which, although it has now come to be accepted as a truism, needs recapitulation in eastern countries seething with a passion for Home Rule, that "the wise student will refrain from assuming that any general deduction of universal application can be drawn, justifying conclusions as to the social preparedness of countries, east or west, for democratic institutions." Both speakers emphasized the necessity for care and caution in judging of the gifts and attitude of a nation for these institutions, and Lord Morley uttered a solemn warning against the fallacy of *a priori* reasoning pursued by enthusiasts in considering this question. "An abstract *a priori* notion," he says, "formed independently of evidence, is straightaway clothed with all the sanctity of absolute principle. Generous aspiration, exalted enthusiasm, is made to do duty for reasoned scrutiny. They seize every fact on circumstance which makes their way ; they are blind to every other. Inflexible preconceptions hold the helm. They exaggerate; their sense of proportion is bad."

UNSUITABLE TO THE EAST.

These sentiments strike the reader with a particular significance as proceeding from a philosophical Radical, who is not at all averse, constitutionally, to democracy. Indian students may derive more profit from cherishing his wisdom than from burning his books, as they did when they saw what Lord Morley, on his assuming office as Secretary of State for India, did not forthwith effect a revolution in the government of India. They, with every member of the extreme section of Indian Nationalists, were the victims of the *a priori* reasoning which is condemned. Democracy, I believe, is foreign to the fundamental ideas, moral, social and religious of the East. I do not say that the present conditions may not possibly undergo a transformation favourable to democracy in some remote future. But the change must be vital and essential, and while we are at an inmeasurable distance from this state of things, it is futile, and possibly mischievous, for us, Indians, to harbour this aspiration and to play with it as an innocent ideal. Surveying the situation in the East, the observations of Mr. Claude Hill point to the conclusion that, in spite of all their unrest and awakening, Persia and China, and even Turkey, have not yet exhibited a national sympathy, still less an aptitude, for Parliamentary institutions. Turkey has formed, indeed, a National Assembly, but it is scarcely representative of the Greek and other Christian elements in the Ottoman dominion. It is complained that, under the guise of representation, Moslem domination and supremacy has been aggravated and emphasized, and that the Christian populations have been weighed down by greater disabilities than they had to suffer when Abdul Hamid was king. As for China and Persia, they are still in the making, and while they are yet in the throes of a new birth, it would be unsafe and precipitate to form a decisive judgment on the ultimate success or failure of their enterprise.

PERFECT DEMOCRACY.

It must be noted that the definition of democracy, by which Mr. Hill would evidently judge the situation in eastern countries is most exacting as imposing a very high standard of excellence on the part of the aspirants. I do not think he will maintain that a nation must wait for a democratic form of government until it has fulfilled all the conditions that have been laid down by Lord Morley for a perfect state of democracy. As all stable and well-ordered Governments on popular lines must be the result of a natural evolution, it is obvious that a democracy cannot be established anywhere all at once as an adult institution in the full maturity of its powers. It must be evolved from youth to age. It must have its beginnings. Even in England, it may be said to be a thing of yesterday, although its Parliamentary government has extended over centuries. What Mr. Hill says of Turkey may be said, without much qualification, of England two generations back, that its government, though constitutional, rested upon an arstocratic, not a democratic, basis. The House of Commons was scarcely representative of the people or even of the middle classes until the Reform Act of 1832. Since then, the suffrage has been steadily extended, and now the working man, too, is armed with a vote. To say then that eastern peoples, who have been showing political restlessness, are not yet prepared for a democratic form of government is to say what cannot, in the very nature of things be otherwise. They must begin with institution having a limited form of representations and they must gradually widen the basis, as they go along, until the goal of popular government in some remote period is reached. Really the most difficult form of government is a democracy. It argues for its perfection a general standard of attainments and moral elevation in a nation which has yet to be attained even in England.

INDEPENDENCE OF THOUGHT.

That which has been urged by Mr. Hill upon his youthful audience is what we need most, namely, independence of thought. We have not yet emerged in politics from the initiative stage We have a disposition to accept opinions, Radical for choice, as one might buy ready-made clothes for himself without any reference to

their suitability, size, or dimensions. We are apt to swallow the ideas that accord with our bias, and the bias of the passionate extremists in India is for an undistinted democracy—a contingency much too remote and nebulous to be entertained even as a wild speculation. We may not have a chair of politics in our universities, as proposed by Lord Morley for England. But the university extension scheme, which has been propounded by Sir George Clarke in a very able letter addressed by him to the Senate of the Bombay University, may include provision for a cold-weather lecturer from the West on political science. Our education in its higher branches must advance on sound lines, and I share with His Excellency the opinion that quality is of greater value than mere numbers. The facilities which will be afforded by the institutions for scientific training and research, which he has been instrumental in providing for Bombay, will conduce towards original thinking and accuracy the lack of which has been often lamented.

LOOSENESS AND INACCURACY.

Looseness of thought and a lack of intellectual restraint are defects which are recognized by some of the best Indians. At the annual gathering of the Elphinstone High School last month, Sir Narayen Chandavarker quoted a remark made to him by Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar that "the curse of the present day in the case of a majority of our educated people is loose thinking, loose writing, and careless habits of criticism without due regard to truth and accuracy." They hold a study of Sanskrit by Hindu students as a corrective. But the best corrective will result from a sound system of education. Not that we can produce a host of immaculate thinkers thereby. But what we may fairly expect is a certain average level of thought among the educated classes, with a chosen few who, as writers and thinkers, may take us on a higher plane and into a purer atmospherert.

DION,

## LORD CREWE'S SPEECH.

### Some Opinions by English Press in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Commenting on the speech of Lord Crewe in the House of Lords the *Statesman* writes:—"It is a matter for regret that there is not some candid friend to tell him how much his reputation as a statesman suffers by every attempt he makes to explain away the third paragraph No feats of exegesis can get rid of the fact. To a Minister of ordinary tact and discretion it would have been quite easy to have emphasised the qualifications in the word 'gradually' and 'in the course of time' but, instead, Lord Crewe indulged in speculations for which he is wholly unfit. Lord Courtney administered a scathing rebuke."

The *Englishman* writes:—"There can be no doubt that Mr. Montagu's speech and clumsy wording of the Despatch encourage hopeless ... feed ridiculous dreams. Lord Crewe and ... to dispel these illusions." has done well

The *Indian Daily News* writes:—"We have no time or inclination to speculate whether there will be self-goverment in India in 2,200 A. D. or 3,200 A.D. It is sheer waste of time arguing whether a particular form of government will suit India seven hundred years hence. Lord Crewe is impossible as a prophet; he is simply ridiculous as an Imperialist."

The *Bengalee* writes:—"The speech will go down to posterity as one of the ... greatest blunders ever perpetrated by a responsible statesman. It cannot fail ... to give rise to a sense of indignation, only a step moved from exasperation. It would be a bad day alike for England and India if the belief became widespread among our people that India cannot hope to have self-government under British rule."

LUCKNOW, JULY 31.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* says:—"Lord Crewe's attempt to explain away terms of the Government Despatch is a waste of ingenuity, but his statement as to the political future of India is the clearest yet made on the subject."

## CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-night after further discussion on the Reorganisation Committee report it was decided that the District system should be continued.

The question of raising a loan of 34 lakhs was considered and in this connection there was a letter from the Government of Bengal which had been circulated. In this letter it was stated that the Governor-in-Council had with the greatest regret come to the conclusion after considering the important point of the ability of the Corporation to finance the proposed loan, that he would not be justified in asking the Government of India to sanction it.

The Commissioners must realise that in the present circumstances their only justification for incurring a fresh loan would be their intention in the near future to raise the rates sufficiently to provide for service of loan.

It was resolved that the Chairman be authorised to inform the Bengal Government that the Corporation would be prepared to raise the consolidated rate to provide for the service of the loan if necessary, in the near future but that at present it was not necessary.

## BENGAL JAILS IN 1911.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The resolution on the Bengal jail administration report of last year comments on the remarkable low death-rate and decrease in the daily average of the jail population. The death rate was 17·9 per million and daily average of prisoners fell from 14,802 to 14,124. The present position of affairs in regard to jail manufactures cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The provincial consuming departments are unable to provide jails with sufficient employment, and efforts will be made to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India compelling the public consuming departments to take articles of jail manufacture.

The question of provision for prisoners on release is under consideration.

## BENGAL TOWN THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 31.

There is a fear in Noakhali that the town will be swept away in consequence of the Megna cutting its banks. This river was a mile distant from Noakhali town 176 years ago and in 1862 had receded nine miles. Since 1867 the Megna has been approaching Noakhali and in 1907 was only two miles away. Now the distance is less than a mile.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

## THE NEW DELHI.

### Questions Relating to Land Acquisition.

### THE VICEROY'S PROMISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 31.

The reply of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the deputation of the residents of Paharganj, headed by Rai Sahib Babu Wazir Singh, was very sympathetic.

His Exellency said there is no intention on the part of the Government of India to give trouble to anybody. He also gave an assurance that he would not acquire any of the Paharganj Abadi unless it was absolutely necessary, but the people should also bear in mind that such important and enormous imperial changes could not be brought about without causing some inconvenience and sacrifice in certain quarters since it was practically impossible to please every one. He also said that due consideration would be given by the Government of India to what was said in the memorial and every thing would be done calmly after taking into consideration the interests of the Delhi public. His Excellency promised that the persons whose homes were to be acquired should receive adequate compensation, and that in case the whole of the Paharganj were taken up the dispossessed land-owners should be allotted, if they so desired, sites in the suburbs and, finally, that they should not be moved until they could be provided with good sites elsewhere.

## A ROYAL MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

It is understood that during his recent visit to Delhi the Viceroy gave orders that a canopy should be erected over the foundation stones laid by the King-Emperor, also that His Excellency is considering a scheme for the erection of a memorial of the Durbar on the site of the Amphitheatre. The memorial will probably take the form of preserving in some manner the Royal pavilion where Their Imperial Majesties were seated during the proclamation by heralds and reading out of the boons.

## THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, JULY 31.

The arrival of Lord Hardinge here yesterday was entirely private. The Collector received His Excellency at the Railway Station and the party motored straight to the Circuit House where they stay until Saturday.

A few Indians assembled along the route and salaamed as the motors passed.

## HYDROPHOBIA RISKS.

### Two Serious Cases in Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 31.

Major Gill, R.A., M.C., has bitten by a rabid dog. He left for Coonoor for treatment at.

The Rev. G. Smith, Chaplain, Trinity Church, has been bitten by a household dog and is awaiting medical opinion before leaving for the Pasteur Institute.

## POLICE EXTORTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 31.

Gyan Singh, head constable in charge of a police post at Attock, and Jodha Ram, constable, have been convicted by Mr. G. H. Harris, officiating District Judge, Campbellpur, of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extortion and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each, the former in addition is to pay a fine of rupees one hundred, half of which, if recovered, was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

## THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, held this afternoon, it was decided to recommend the Hon Mr. R. N. Mudholkar to the presidentship of the forthcoming Indian National Congress at Bankipore.

## CHOLERA IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 31.

In view of the outbreak of cholera in Sind, steps are being taken to prevent the despatch of passengers by rail from infected areas to the famous Lal Shabaz fair at Sehwan, which is held annually in August.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

### More Breaches and a Derailment.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. S. Railway wires from Dum Dum Junction:—No. 168 down Bongong local, while entering Dum Dum Junction at about 7-16 hours this morning, was derailed. No loss of life or injury to any one occurred. The blocked lines will be cleared by this evening. The cause of accident is under enquiry.

LATER.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, wires from Dum Dum Junction. In continuation of my telegram this morning I have to report that the block at Dum Dum Junction has been cleared and normal working was restored at 3 p. m.

A DERAILMENT.

JODHPUR, JULY 31.

The District Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, telegraphs from Jodhpur:—Eleven goods vehicles of No. 9 up local mixed train were derailed at mile 359 post 1 between Khokhropar and Jalujochaunro on the Luni Junction, Hyderabad Section, on the 29th of July last. No injury was caused to passengers. A diversion was put and opened last night at 21 hours and through communication was restored. During the interval transhipment was arranged.

## INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

### GREAT PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

### Striking Speech by Sir J. Jejeebhoy.

### MR. RATAN TATA'S GIFT OF RS. 25,000.

In accordance with a public requisition to the Sheriff, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held last evening in the Town Hall to petition Government against the unsatisfactory condition of the Indians in the Crown colonies.

The Sheriff (Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas) having read the requisition asked the meeting to elect their chairman.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta' proposed that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., do take the chair. They would agree, Sir Phirozeshah said, with him that no better, representative of the different communities of this city and Presidency could be found to preside on such an occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman, of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and President of the Bombay Municipality, seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Millowners' Association and member of the Legislative Council, supported the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then took the chair.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit read letters, addressed to the chairman by several gentlemen who were unable to attend the meeting, with the object of which, they stated, they fully sympathised. Notable among those were a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. Rattan J. Tata. The latter also forwarded a cheque for Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Tata in his letter wrote: "I regret I am not able to be present at the Sheriff's meeting over which you are presiding to voice the grievance of our countrymen in South Africa and other parts of the Empire.

"It is to me a matter of much concern that the gravity of this question does not yet seem to be sufficiently realised in India and that the support given to Mr. Ghandi's strenuous efforts in South Africa, to vindicate the claims of British Indians to elementary civil rights, has been far from adequate, having regard to the magnitude of the issues involved.

"From Mr. Ghandhi's last letter to me, it is evident that the resources at the disposal of the movement which he is leading, in so exemplary a manner, are well nigh exhausted and the failure of the Union Parliament to pass the Bill which had been drafted in consultation with the Governments in India and England is calculated to prolong a situation, full of hardship and perplexity. It seems to me, therefore, that there is immediate and urgent need for prompt and liberal support from this country and I earnestly trust that your meeting will have the effect of rousing our fellow citizens and our countrymen throughout India to a full sense of their responsibility in the matter.

"Meanwhile, please accept from me a farther contribution of Rs. 25,000 towards the expenses of the struggle which Mr. Ghandhi and his friends are carrying on in South Africa to secure fair and just treatment to Indians in that colony, as well as to uphold the dignity of their motherland.

"With best wishes for the success of your meeting,"

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in the course of an eloquent speech, said:—

Gentlemen, if there is a single political question upon which all India can claim to speak with a united voice, it is that dealing with the grievances of our fellow-subjects in South Africa and other parts of the Empire. Whilst we have our differences and disputes about every problem that affects the welfare of our people, the sufferings of our countrymen in the Transvaal have evoked a note of mingled sympathy and indignation, which, in its universality, is without parallel in our history. Not only has Moslem joined Hindu in raising a voice against oppression and injustice; our Anglo-Indian friends, whose point of view is not always our own, have accorded us a measure of support which has dealt force to our representations, and for which we are truly thankful. This unanimity of public opinion in India is a remarkable testimony to the cause of our brethren in South Africa, and to its importance to this country and the Empire at large.

That we may fully understand the position, it is necessary for us to take a brief survey of the events which have led up to the present situation. Before the war in South Africa, the treatment accorded to our countrymen by the Boer Government violated every canon of justice and humanity. This was urged as one of the reasons, though, of course, not the principal reason for undertaking that great struggle in the Transvaal. In dispatches and public utterances British Ministers protested vehemently from time to time against the oppression and injustice to which the Indian subjects of His Majesty were subjected by the Boers.

On the outbreak of the war, Lord Selborne gave utterance to these memorable words:—"We are not dealing with our own personal interest or our own personal money; we are trustees for our brothers in Canada, in Australia, at the Cape; trustees also for our own fellow-subjects of different races and of different colours, the Negroes of South Africa and the Indians of India, trustees for all these and the unborn children of these. Therefore, the test we have to apply in an emergency like this is the simple test of duty. Is it or is it not our duty to see that the rights and the future interests of those I have named shall be maintained? Is the British Government going to make its name respected, and to have the pledges given by it faithfully observed? Is it going to see that the British subject, wherever he goes all over the world, whether he be black or white, whether he come from Great Britain itself, or from Canada, or New Zealand, is to have the rights that his Queen has secured for him?" And Lord Lansdowne about the same time declared that among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic, he did not know any that filled him with greater indignation than its treatment of the Indians. Such was the attitude of British statement about the time of the outbreak of hostilities.

FRUSTRATED HOPES.

The war lasted for three years, and resulted in the addition of the Transvaal and Orangia to the dominions of the Crown. Hopes ran high among our countrymen, who had suffered long and suffered patiently, and who now thought that a new era had dawned before them. How those hopes were frustrated, how solemn pledges were forgotten and the position of Indians gradually changed from bad to worse, how indignities were heaped upon indignities, until the whole policy of persecution ended in an ordinance repulsive to the instincts of any right-thinking man, all this constitutes a chapter in the annals of the Empire which fills one with amazement and indignation. It was then when the Asiatic Law Amendment Act was passed, that the Passive Resistance movement began. No longer deluded as to the intentions of the Government, our countrymen resolved to effect by moral force what they had failed to achieve by petitions and protests, and appeals to the conscience of those in authority.

It is now a matter of history, the story of that long struggle, replete with incidents no less heroic than those witnessed on the battlefield, incidents which will be a lasting monument to the courage, endurance and moral strength of the people of this ancient land. For years that struggle continued, until at length the Union Government were convinced that there lay behind the movement vigour and persistence born of a noble cause, which not all the indignities and hardships they could inflict, were sufficient to combat. A compromise was then arrived at, and it was arranged that a Bill embodying the terms agreed upon should be introduced in the Union Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity. That compromise, gentlemen, was not calculated to remove all the grievances under which the Indian colonists had been labouring. But inasmuch as our countrymen had achieved a great triumph by the recognition on the part of their oppressors that Indians were not to be legislated against on racial lines in a British Colony, the Passive Resisters had the statemanship to perceive the force of existing racial prejudice, and contented themselves with what they could get. Thus, though statutory equality was secured for them, they agreed not to oppose differences in practice applied to them in matters affecting immigration. That, gentlemen, was the substance of the agreement arrived at more than a year ago. Our grievance now is that the Bill embodying its terms has not yet passed through the legislature, and does not entirely carry out the arrangement between the Indian leaders and the Union Government.

Gentlemen, let me not run away with my feelings. The subject is painful, and I have said enough. We are not here to plead the justice of our cause, we are here to demand that our just claims shall be heard and respected. And they will be, if we raise our voice with united effort and renewed vigour. The Government of India is with us; it has always upheld our cause with courage and determination, and for its earnest efforts on our behalf we can never be too grateful. Then, too, there is a large body of influential opinion in England to lend us all the weight it can command. And even in the colonies there is an important body of public opinion that is hostile to the prevailing sentiment of racial antipathy.

Thus, gentlemen, there is much to encourage and cheer us, and the success of distant brethren will depend on the persistance with which we back up their just demands, and the support, moral as well as material, which we render to those whose resources have been crippled by the struggle.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to take up your time any longer. Before concluding, I would like to add a word of gratitude to our many friends in England and elsewhere for their devoted labours on our bahalf. Particular mention must be made of Lord Ampthill, whose broad sympathies did not leave him when he left the country, and our friend Mr. Polak, whose untiring efforts have done so much to rouse public opinion in this country. Gentlemen, let us see that the labours of these men do not go for nought; nor the sufferings of that gallant band of our countrymen in South Africa, who headed by that great patriot, Mr Gandhi, have sacrificed their all in defence of their rights and liberities, and upheld the national honour, to the lasting glory of themselves and the country to which they belong.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. H. A. Wadia proposed the first resolution, which ran as follows:—

"(a) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly protests against the continued denial of elementary civil rights to and the growing hostility displayed towards His Majesty's Indian subjects, resident in certain of the British Colonies, and particularly in South and East Africa and Canada.

"(b) The meeting authorises the Chairman, on its behalf, to sign and forward to the Government of India the accompanying memorial, which it hereby adopts, with a request that copies thereof may be transmitted to His Majesty's Government.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, seconding the resolution, said that even though the petition was being sent at a late hour, they hoped it would be received in the true spirit, and that Indians in the colonies would receive that justice which was due to them.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported the resolution. He said:

It is about three years ago that a representative public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in this very hall to give expression to the deep feelings of resentment and sorrow generated throughout the country by the unfair and inhuman treatment meted out to our countrymen in the self-governing colonies of South Africa. Since then, much has happened, which has had the effect alternately of encouraging and of chilling our hopes.

Ladies and gentlemen, the worst fears of the friends of India and of those who are engaged in this up-hill struggle, are unfortunately being gradually realised. The contagion of racial differentiation is slowly spreading in other countries; and we now note with infinite regret that Canada, British East Africa and even foreign countries contemplate the enactment of legislation hostile to the interest of Indians. Some of these have already imposed restrictions upon Indians in a variety of ways, merely on the ground of colour. The details of the insults that are being continually heaped upon our countrymen under certain enactments and the various disabilities under which Indian Labour even at the present moment in some of the self-governing colonies and notably in the Transvaal, are too numerous to detail in the short time at our disposal. Some of the most glaring of these iniquities will be found specified in very lucid language in the exceedingly able and well-thought out memorial which we are about to adopt. All that we desire to do at present is to draw once again the immediate attention of the Government of India and the responsible Ministers of the British Government to our keen sense of regret and resentment at the gross injustice that is continually heaped upon our countrymen by the self-governing colonies; and to urge that such strong and effective measures may be adopted as may bring an end to this disgraceful and intolerable position. It is impossible for any one to say with any degree of certainty where and how the growing feeling of racial antagonism is going to end. But, one thing is certain that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue unchecked, it will exercise a most harmful and deplorable effect upon the Indian mind as to the capacity and claims of England to govern this huge country. Ancient civilization and proud traditions, as an effect, ladies and gentlemen, which is bound in the end to be as disastrous to the interests of India as of England, and the harmful influence of which no amount of repressive measures or reform movements can easily nullify.

A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, supporting the resolution and speaking in Guzerati, said Indians in South Africa were treated in an inhumane manner. The women (their sisters) were submitted to cruel treatment, and great injustice was done to them. All this was against the policy of a civilized Government. Their brethren were put to great humility and shame and their women had to share it. They bore all this bravely, only with a view to claiming equality of treatment and position as British subjects.

Mr. H. P. Mody, in supporting the resolution, remarked that Indians should use the same arguments, the same reasoning and the same attitude towards the colonists that the latter were using against them.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan supported the resolution. He said they hoped the intended visit of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to South Africa would be fruitful of good results and that he would be successful in bringing about a workable understanding.

Mr. A. M. Jivanji also supported the resolution.

MR. H. S. POLAK'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. S. Polak, speaking on the resolution, said:—

I take it is as a high compliment that I should be invited a second time, though in somewhat more encouraging circumstances, to meeting of the citizens of Bombay. When last I had the privilege of addressing such a gathering, the Indians of the Transvaal were engaged in a heart-reading struggle that had not then reached its climax. They were being sent to gaol, with hard labour, by the hundred, no less than 3,500 sentences of imprisonment being recorded in a period of 3 1-2 years, during which time large number of Indians left the Colony until better times arrived, whilst in many other instances, businesses were ruined and families broken up. In spite of these severe hardships and notwithstanding the threats held out against them by the Union Government, the passive resisters continued their revolt against oppression, racial humiliation, and national degradation, until the South African authorities endeavoured to overwhelm them by deporting to this country without trial large number of Indians, many of tnem born and bred in South Africa. But for the funds that were at that time generously forthcoming from all over India, they would have been starving in the streets of Bombay, Madras, Colombo and Calcutta. These funds enabled them eventually to return to their homes in South Africa but not until after all possible obstacles had been placed in their way, resulting in the death of one brave man, Narayansamy, whose name, together with that of Nagappan, must be added to the glorious roll of those who have sacrificed to the uttermost for their Motherland.

The late Natal Parliament had imposed a poll-tax of £1 upon every male above the age of sixteen years, European, free Indian, and South African Native alike. This tax was most unpopular amongst all classes of the community, but none voiced their objections so strongly as the white population, who, of course, had the vote, and were able to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government. The Natal members of the Parliament warned General Botha that they would withdraw their support if he did not repeal the tax, and as a matter of political expediency, he allowed the Finance Minister to introduce a bill exempting Europeans only. The Indian leaders were quick to realize that this was in effect the thin end of the edge of differential legislation in another form. Nothing would be easier than to impose burdens on the entire community by general legislation, and subsequently to pass a law exempting a certain class on racial grounds. Accordingly a telegram was addressed to the Prime Minister informing him that although the tax was highly unpopular amongst Indians, it would be paid without protest so long as it was imposed equally upon all communities; but that the Indian community had all along opposed racial legislation, and that if the present Bill were proceeded with and became law, the community would be advised not to pay the tax when next it became due. That the lesson of the passive resistance in the Transvaal had not been lost upon the Government was evident from the fact that within twenty-four hours of the receipt of this message the Bill was withdrawn and replaced by another exempting all communities alike.

As against these gains, however, we must set the uncertainty of the immediate future the anxiety and distress that must prevail in the Transvaal until the promised legislation, finally terminating the passive resistance struggle, becomes law next year. We must see to it that in given permanency to last year's settlement, rights at present held by Indians in that Province and elsewhere in South Africa are not taken away.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

All the things have to be fought against by every constitutional means in our power. To relieve distressed families, to pay the expenses of public litigation, to publish an organ of public service, such as "Indian Opinion," to organise schools, to maintain the South Africa British Indian Committee so ably presided over by Lord Ampthill—all this requires large funds, and I have just received a cable from Mr. Gandhi asking me to collect funds to enable him to carry on effectively the work that has been already undertaken. Funds for which we are most grateful, have in the past been forthcoming and Mr. Ratan Tata's generous donations have served to show that prominent Indians appreciate the national significance of our fight for freedom. I earnestly appeal to you, and through you, to the people of India, to follow Mr. Tata's generous example, so that your brethren in South Africa may not only be helped in a very material manner, but that they may also know that you to realize the importance of the principles for whose recognition they are striving. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale will be in South Africa in a few months' time, and though we do not expect miracles as a result of his visit, we do hope that it may promote better relations between Europeans and Indians there. Many Europeans in South Africa as strongly protest against ill-treatment of Indians as you do yourselves, and I hope I am not unduly optimistic in believing that their number will increase with the passage of time and the recurrence of visits from distinguished Indians. This will probably be the last occasion that I shall have of addressing a public gathering in India before my approaching departure for South Africa, and in thanking the people of this country for their personal courtesy towards my wife and myself, I should like to take back with me to your fellow countrymen and women there and my good friends a message of hope, encouragement, and inspiration, and I trust that you will also enable me to remit a sum large enough to enable them to carry on their various public activities in a manner that will bring renown and honour to the Motherland.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Sheriff and the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### R. A. T. A's Win over Warwick Regiment.

R. A. T. A. 1; R. WARWICKS. 0.

The return Harwood League match between the R. A. T. A. (Warwickshire Regiment) and the Warwickshire regimental team drew a big crowd to the Cooperage last evening. The game was one which fully justified anticipations, and if play in the second half was not so good as in the first, the balance was made up by additional excitement. It was a surprise that the R. A. T. A. should have won, and they were distinctly lucky to do so, for while play in the first half was even, the R. A. T. A., except when they scored, never shaped as well near goal as their opponents and for the greater part of the second half they were pressed hard. It was only the remarkably clever goal-keeping of Bignell that saved them the game.

The first half's play, as has been said, was very even and with the defence of both teams playing soundly, the goal-keepers had little to do. The R. A. T. A. goal-keeper saved two shots which might well have scored, one a hard kick from an angle by Westall and the other a good ground shot from Parkes. At the other end, the R. A. T. A. got a couple of corners, but Smart was scarcely called on to handle the ball all through this half. However, just before half-time the R. A. T. A. got a goal, which came quite as a surprise after the way they had finished their attack hitherto. The movement which produced it, however, was decidedly a good one, and deserved to be successful. The ball was taken down on the left wing, and Keef centring nicely, Foster headed a neat goal. Immediately asterwards, Parkes made a clever attempt to equalise. He ran the ball down and centred well from an ackward position, almost on the back line. Murrell, however, cleared, the other forwards not being far enough up.

Opening play in the second half favoured the R. A. T. A., but after two or three minutes the regimental team put up an attack and Parkes gave Bignell a well directed shot from the wing. Bignell smartly cleared a centre by Ison with two forwards on him, and then a very promising pass by Parkes was taken by Westall near the centre, where unfortunately the latter was offside. Now and then, the R. A. T. A. relieved for a little while, but most of the time the Warwicks were keeping up a hot pressure. Bignell only just managed to save a shot from Westall and a good ground shot from Brown just guessed Bignell. Smart saving again from Westall had to give away a corner which was cleared with some trouble. Bignell was being practically bombarded with shots by the regiment and it did not look as though he could keep them out much longer. However, he fielded a very hot shot from Winsper and the R. A. T. A. forwards gave him some relief. Smart at the other end had to run out and fist away a centre from Smith. As time was drawing on, the R. A. T. A. began to get more of the game. Smart was given two or three shots to save before the game returned to the other end. The regimental team, however, seam to have shot their bolt and there was no further score.

Final score:—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. A. T. A. | 1 |
| R. Warwicks | 0 |

Teams:—

R. WARWICKS: Goal, Smart; backs, Bench and Turrell; halves, Heath, Matthews and Barker; forwards, Parkes, Winsper, Watson, Hillier and Westall.

R. A. T. A.: Goal, Bignell; backs, George and Murrell; halves, Irons, Brown and Hughes; forwards, Smith, Hasting, Foster, Keef and Ison.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows:—

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Goals For | Goals A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Warwicks | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 14 |
| R. G. Artillery | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 13 |
| R. A. Temperance | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 10 | 13 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| Byculla M. I. | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 5 |
| Hornets | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 5 |
| Bombay Athletic | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 2 |

The postponed game between the Y. M. C. A. and the Bombay Athletic Club will be played on the Cooperage this evening.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

## THE WEATHER.

### Cyclonic Conditions in Bombay.

### LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

After a comparatively fine and peaceful day, yesterday, Bombay came in for a considerable storm at midnight, the wind being violent at intervals with heavy showers of rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The cyclonic storm of yesterday in Lower Sind passed out into north Arabian Sea and has given fairly heavy rain on the Mekran coast. It appears, during its passage across the country, to have brought down as rain much of the moisture in the air, and to-day but light falls are reported generally. The depression of yesterday, at the head of the Bay, now lies off Orissa Coast as a feeble cyclonic storm.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Sind, East of the United Provinces, south of Bengal and Orissa, and Lower Burma; fairly general in Central India east, in Gujarat, Rajputana, Punjab, Kumaon Hills and Bengal; local in the West Coast, Bombay, the Deccan, Hyderabad, north Madras Coast, the Central Provinces, and Baluchistan. A few falls occurred in Mysore, Assam and Upper Burma.

Jaipur reports one inch; Mount Aba, and Panjgur, each an inch and a half; Chaman, quarter of an inch; Murree and Lucknow, each one inch; Allahabad, an inch and a half; Sugor Island and Tavoy, each four inches; Akyab, five; Bassein, and Moulmein, each an inch and a half; Mergui and Slipper Island, each three inches.

Forecast:—No large change.

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 30.

A few days back much anxiety was caused owing to the absence of rain which was, however, dissipated by its appearance. Now it has been raining continuously for the past nineteen days, Wednesday the 24th excepted. At some places crops are already discoloured and if the rains do not stop in a day or two, the crops will perish.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's steamer, "Persia," Captain Bradshah, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, reports having experienced strong monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

The German line steamer, "Warkgraf," Captain, Tantzen, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday, from Dares-salam, met with slight monsoon, down south fresh monsoon and high sea from Seychelles to Bombay occasional rain squalls.

The steamer "Climatis," Captain Robinson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta experienced very strong south-west monsoon.

The French mail steamer "Dumbea," Captain Sallier, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Noumea via Colombo, had bad weather and high sea during the voyage.

### RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In Cts | Esplanade In Cts | Fort In Cts | Colaba In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 37·21 | 39·54 | 38·90 | 36·19 |
| Wednesday, 31st July | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·04 | 0·00 |
| Total | 37·21 | 39·54 | 38·94 | 33·19 |
| Same date last year | 25·34 | 25·17 | 25·07 | 23·68 |

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 31.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1910. | Corpdg. Total 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Cumballa Hill | 0·00 | 36·75 | 34·03 | 23·12 |

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 31st July. | | Total up-to-date. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| 0 | 9 | 42 | 77 |

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (30th) | 93·3 | 85·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | 105·3 | 85·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (30th) | 100·8 | 87·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan | 110·8 | 88·8 | ... | 1·97 |
| Sawalpindi | 100·4 | 78·4 | ... | 6·87 |
| Lahore | 104·9 | 85·2 | ... | 2·29 |
| Sibsa | 99·3 | 82·5 | ... | 0·40 |
| Ambala | 97·5 | 80·9 | ... | 3·88 |
| Delhi | 96·5 | 81·3 | ... | 3·07 |
| Agra | 92·0 | 80·0 | ... | 7·98 |
| Mainpuri | 91·3 | 80·6 | ... | 11·68 |
| Jhansi | 89·0 | 77·0 | ... | 17·84 |
| Cawnpore | 92·2 | 79·4 | 0·04 | 12·71 |
| Allahabad | 90·6 | 76·5 | 1·67 | 12·05 |
| Jacobabad | 107·6 | 86·3 | ... | 0·37 |
| Karachi | 89·5 | 78·0 | 0·23 | 2·77 |
| Ajmer | 85·6 | 75·2 | 0·20 | 6·89 |
| Jaipur | 88·7 | 74·1 | 1·05 | 13·86 |
| Kotah | 88·6 | 76·6 | ... | ? |
| Bhuj | 84·0 | 75·0 | 0·06 | ? |
| Dwarka | 79·8 | 76·2 | 0·44 | 19·26 |
| Veraval | 80·1 | 74·8 | 0·01 | 20·31 |
| Rajkot | 82·6 | 73·3 | 0·30 | 22·25 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 85·0 | 77·0 | ... | 28·69 |
| Surat | 82·9 | 74·1 | 0·50 | 42·85 |
| Ahmedabad | 81·6 | 75·7 | 0·08 | 20·51 |
| Deesa | 84·8 | 73·4 | 0·20 | 10·42 |
| Neemuch | 80·9 | 72·0 | 0·12 | 10·89 |
| Indore | 77·6 | 71·6 | 0·07 | 16·30 |
| Jubbulpore | 88·3 | 73·8 | 0·05 | 14·81 |
| Saugor | 81·8 | 71·6 | 0·11 | 17·62 |
| Hoshangabad | 81·6 | 73·4 | 0·07 | 20·70 |
| Khandwa | 82·7 | 74·6 | ... | 7·75 |
| Akola | 85·7 | 72·1 | ... | 12·06 |
| Amraoti | 82·8 | 71·8 | ... | 16·62 |
| Nagpur | 82·6 | 74·8 | 0·11 | 21·33 |
| Chanda | 84·5 | 75·0 | 0·03 | 22·63 |
| Saipor | 82·7 | 74·6 | 0·05 | 23·87 |
| BOMBAY | 85·1 | 79·4 | ... | 36·19 |
| Ratnagiri | 84·3 | 79·4 | 0·04 | 67·49 |
| Mormugao | 88·0 | 74·7 | 0·18 | 71·87 |
| Karwar | 81·7 | 76·0 | 0·29 | 74·72 |
| Malegaon | 86·4 | 70·1 | ... | 7·22 |
| Ahmednagar | 84·1 | 68·0 | ... | 4·25 |
| Poona | 80·0 | 70·8 | 0·10 | 10·54 |
| Sholapur | 83·3 | 71·0 | 0·09 | 6·47 |
| Bijapur | 83·2 | 68·8 | 0·02 | 4·77 |
| Belgaum | 76·3 | 67·0 | 0·76 | 44·49 |
| Aurangabad | 82·9 | 66·7 | 0·03 | 10·61 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 81·9 | 72·2 | 0·15 | 16·37 |
| Hyderabad | 86·8 | 71·7 | 0·22 | 8·57 |
| Mangalore | 85·8 | 75·3 | 0·33 | 78·62 |
| Calicut | 85·3 | 77·6 | 0·95 | 79·09 |
| Cochin | 85·7 | 77·7 | 0·31 | 72·91 |
| Colombo | 87·0 | 76·5 | ... | 24·72 |
| Masulipatam | 90·8 | 74·2 | 0·60 | 10·87 |
| Bellary | 91·0 | 75·3 | ... | 2·34 |
| Cuddapah | 98·7 | 82·6 | ... | 3·70 |
| Madras | 103·0 | 82·5 | ... | 3·26 |
| Bangalore | 83·8 | 63·3 | ... | 7·63 |
| Coimbatore | 88·4 | 72·3 | ... | 4·47 |
| Trichinopoly | 89·1 | 78·8 | ... |

## A HISTORY OF CRIME.

### Professional Poisoners and Coiners in Bombay.

### SOME REMARKABLE CASES.

Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras, have just published an interesting little brochure, "The History of Professional Poisoners and Coiners of India", by Deputy Superintendent M. Pauparo Naidu, of the Madras Police. We extract the following chapters dealing with these forms of crime in Bombay :—

The prevalence of "dhatura" poisoning in Bombay Presidency as well as in Hyderabad (Deccan) assumed disquieting proportions about half a century ago. In 1866 it was reported that there had been a systematic poisoning of natives of Bokhara and Kabul in Bombay. Within a period of twenty days there had been no less than eighteen admissions for poisoning with "dhatura," into the Jamsetjee Hospital. About four months previously ten or twelve blind fakirs were taken to the hospital suffering from the effects of the same poison. One of the first party, a Kabuli mendicant, died on the day of admission.

Again, Mr. Baras wrote in 1868 that a report was current that certain persons, apparently Brahmins, were going about distributing poisonous sweetmeats gratis. It was stated that one man appeared at first in Ahmedabad plying his incomprehensible calling; since then a number of them had appeared and created quite a panic among the inhabitants. These poisoners had now overrun the country and had been responsible for numerous cases, many of which had proved fatal.

In 1900 owing to the increasing prevalence of such poisoning cases, the Bombay Government deputed Mr. Brewin, a Superintendent of Police and an officer of exceptional ability, on special duty in August of that year, to investigate these cases which were well known as "Girl" cases. Into the allegations contained in an article which appeared in a Marathi newspaper, the "Mods Vritt," published in Wai, in its issue of the 16th July, 1900, Mr. Brewin was also asked to enquire. The article had attracted the attention of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak who in turn drew the attention of the Superintendent to it. The story as related by the "Mods Vritt" was to the effect that two Brahmins of Wai had been induced to accompany two Dassis to a place called Latur in the Nizam's territories on the pretext of obtaining a loan on exceptionally easy terms from the funds of Shri Venkatesh temple, a branch of which, they stated, existed there. On their way the Brahmins, according to the account furnished in the paper, had been robbed and murdered.

The preliminary enquiries of the Superintendent of Police, Satara, who had also been referred to, satisfied him that there was a good deal of truth in the newspaper report, and that these people denominated by the paper Dassis or Dasaries, had for a considerable period been carrying on their depredations of systematic lines. He therefore with a view to putting his subordinates on the "qui vive" issued special directions throughout his district, enjoining close surveillance to be exercised over the movements of such characters in their division.

While the enquiries regarding this case were in progress the police Patil of Ankli, a village in the Satara District, and one Yeshwant Babaji Padke gave the chief constable of Tasgaon, in the Satara District, certain information of a similar fraud which had been perpetrated on them by some residents of Trimalwadi in the Miraj State, which suggested a connection between them and the men who had waylaid the Wai Brahmins. In communicating this information to the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, it was suggested that the friends and relations of the missing Wai men might be taken to Trimalwadi in order to see if they could identify the culprits from amongst the villagers. The suggestion was acted on and resulted in the identification and arrest of one of the offenders in the Wai case, Atmaram Balu.

Meanwhile as a result of the searching enquiries, several other offences of a like nature had been brought to light in the Poona and Satara Districts. These were thoroughly investigated and about fifteen of these Trimalwadis were brought to book.

According to Mr. Brewin to whom I am indebted for the particulars given in the preceding pages, the ancestors of these poisoners came to Trimalwadi about a century and a half ago from Southern India. Their fathers who were Maharattas, had been dedicated to the service of the god Venkatesh. They are known as Trimalis (from Trimalwadi) but are not confined to this place having since formed colonies elsewhere in and around Barsi Taluk of the Sholapur District, and in parts of the Nizam's Dominions. Their numerical strength at the present day is about 1,000. These people form a distinct community and neither give nor receive in marriage the daughters of other castes. They are still devotees of the god Venkatesh known as Dassis or Dasaries and prior to the exposure of the cases cited above were held in high esteem by other worshippers of that deity. The language generally spoken is Marathi but they also converse in an imperfect Telugu. They hold lands on payment of the usual taxes to a small extent and also own in different parts of the country "inam" lands presented to them as representatives of the temple by native chiefs.

Their sources of income are (a) fixed subscriptions from worshippers of god Venkatesh, including H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, the Chief of Jath and others, and (b) gifts in the shape of cattle, clothing, ornaments, etc. These subscriptions and gifts are of course intended for the temple funds, but for generations they have been appropriated by for others' uses. The Gaekwar's subscriptions, it is alleged, have been accumulating for years in the treasury at Baroda owing to the inability of these people to produce an authority to receive them. Thus they have lived from generation to generation, and had they been a thrifty class they would no doubt by this have been a wealthy community. They are the however most extravagant. Each man indulges in a plurality of wives and in the giving of constant feasts. They are wholly illiterate, only three of the population of Trimalwadi, of whom mention will be made later, being able to read and write. As a class the men seem to be shrewd and knowing, and the three leaders in Trimalwadi especially so. To collect their subscriptions they tour from about November to the end of May and do nearly all their travelling on foot, covering, it is said, as many as 30 miles a day without inconvenience. They possess very remarkable memories and are able to recall full particularars of all their cases, giving names of victims, principalmen of villages, etc. Their mode of travelling on foot has also given them a unique knowledge of the parts they have exploited. How and when they developed the graver offences, which are the subject of these enquiries, especially the three educated members of the Trimalwadi community, viz., Atmaram Balu, his son Bhujrang Atmaram and his brother Dayaram Balu, it is probably within the last decade only. The cause of this development no doubt has been the growth in the numerical strength of the community which has proportionately diminished the profits of each member, with the intention, probably of creating a royal road to wealth.

The plan adopted was simple enough; and when one remembers how these people have for years practised with impunity on the credulity of their co-religionists without having been made amenable to the laws, it is not difficult to understand how in such observant, shrewd and unprincipled minds avarice sowed the seeds of more serious crimes. The observant ones amongst these peoples, could not help but notice that often amongst those they imposed on were men more intelligent and educated than themselves, yet childishly simple and credulous in matters of religion; that amongst these the most simple were the aged and devout; and that greed for worldly wealth was a quality common to all. Their schemes, therefore, provided for both these weaknesses, and naturally their first victims were found from amongst their benefactors. Their procedure was for one or two of their members to call on a selected victim and in the usual language of the mendicant tell him he had found favour with the god (Venkatesh) for his loyalty and devotion, and to present him with some trifling gift as coming from the god. This would secure them admission into the house as holy men and honoured guests. Then, after a day or two, they would incidentally impart the important information that Venkatesh was in the habit of granting loans up to the sum of Rs. 30,000 to such of his worshippers as needed them and were considered worthy of being given them. They would then dilate on the advantages of borrowing from the god and would conclude with enunciating the terms on which the loans were to be had.

The present already given would gratify the credulity of the victim and the terms of the loan seldom failed to excite his cupidity. Then to give the whole proceeding the colour of reality they would require the victim to prefer a written request to the gods, specifying the sum required, which they would undertake to deliver at his shrine and to communicate his reply. Receiving his written appeal they would leave and after the lapse of a suitable interval one of the abovenamed three leaders would indite the reply of the god, which, it is needless to add, would always be in the affirmative. This reply duly superscribed would be taken to the village of the victim by one or two, never more, members of the gang and always different from those who originally obtained the request. These men in the guise of messengers from the temple of the god, pretending to be absolute strangers to the place, would enter the village and ostentatiously enquire for the addressee, on finding whom they would with much ceremony present the document, which invariably bore a seal purporting to be that of "Shri Venkatesh." This document professed to be an authority for the grant of the loan and specified the branch office at which payment would be made. These fictitious branch offices were always described as "No. Latur" or "No. 9" with the name of some other place affixed). Thus these men in their turn would be entertained as holy men and after a day or two would place their services at the disposal of their host to go and fetch the loan on being given to one per cent advance or to conduct him or his agent to the specified office. In those cases in which the advance was entrusted to them the dupe never heard of or her saw them more; and in those in which the dupe or his agents accompanied them he or they were drugged or poisoned and robbed. The scheme apparently was brought into operation gradually, as the earliest case that has been traced dates about seventeen years back. They, however, soon found that they could perpetrate these graver offences with almost the same impunity as the lesser ones, for they were shrewd enough to see that though the perpetration of these offences must have been the common talk of the places whence their victims were drawn as well of those where they were found unconscious or dead, they apparently remained a closed book to the police for they caused neither enquiry nor sensation; and in those cases in which direct complaint was to their knowledge, made to the place, the police, they found, shirked enquiry. Thus with time the number of such cases have multiplied.

The examination of Atmaram Balu disclosed the fact that most of the residents of Trimalwadi were implicated in these offences and suggested the advisability of a sudden raid on, and search of, the whole of the houses in the hamlet. Accordingly arrangements were promptly made for this purpose. The results were eminently gratifying. Property belonging to the missing Wai men was recovered, documentary evidence furnishing clues to this and other cases and disclosing the connection of most of the men of the hamlet with these crimes was found and sufficient material collected to enable the Police to bring several cases to a successful conclusion.

In half-a-dozen cases put up by Mr. Brewin and tried by the Sessions Court, Satara, fifteen persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

So far as the men against whom evidence was procured, the gang had been properly dealt with. It is a matter for regret, however, that so great leniency was shown to the habitual receiver, Balkrishna Ganesh Gangatirkar, a wealthy Brahmin of Miraj (junior) State. He was convicted under Section 411, I. P. C., and sentenced to only one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of payment to six months' farther imprisonment. This wealthy merchant, who had engaged, perhaps, the cleverest legal practitioners who exercised to the fullest extent their knowledge and experience in such cases for the benefit of their client, escaped punishment, under Section 413, I. P. C.

Professional coiners have plied their calling in the Bombay Presidency for a considerable period. The Caupperbaads of Bijapur and the Baurias of Guzerat, who have been already referred to briefly in my previous publications, manufacture coins in moulds, a comparatively easy operation, but they have never yet been credited with producing a coin struck from any kind of die. They are, therefore, partly responsible for the existence of cast counterfeits in this Presidency.

About 1905, the auditor of the Southern Mahratta Railway, in a circular memo. specially drew the attention of the Railway staff on the line near Bijapur to the very perceptible increase of counterfeit rupees. To-day large numbers of cast counterfeits are found in circulation throughout the Railway systems and in the cotton markets. But since 1903, the existence of a considerable number of struck counterfeits of a special make in the markets and Railway stations in Guzerat, and the appearance of dies termed "khassa" dies in some places have greatly detracted attention from cast counterfeits. The khassa or bell-metal dies, which are used in large numbers in Guzerat, are made of two blocks and are recognised as the most dangerous dies. In the interests of the public, I have refrained from giving any details about the manufacture of such dies and the process of striking coins.

Khassa struck coins are less defective than those struck from other dies and are often nearly as prefect in every detail as those produced in Guzerat. The sarafs, unless they are experts, are unable to distinguish them from genuine mint coins either by appearance or sound. An expert eye, however, can readily detect defect superficially and in the milling. These khassa or bell-metal dies are mostly confined to Guzerat. The Parja Sonars, I am informed, who are chiefly found in Kathiawar and in Guzerat, but also in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, are credited with striking coins of more perfect workmanship than any other class of counterfeit coiners. The struck coins of Guzerat invariably bear the King's effigy.

In the course of the prosecution of special enquiries regarding this class of counterfeit coins in 1904 and 1905, a large number of good specimens was found in Ahmedabad. They all broke the King's head of the years 1903 and 1904, and many of them exhibited a special peculiarity, i.e., a raised dot over "p" in Rupee. I was led to the conclusion that there existed some machinery, put up with that particular die with a defect over that letter and that a large number of coins had been turned out. It is still my opinion that this die has not yet been seized, but I will deal with the details later on.

Coins struck from engraved dies exhibit more prominent defects. In engraving the obverse effigy, the thickness of the head, ears, nose, chin, eyes or mouth are more raised, lowered or pointed than in a genuine coin. A coin struck in an engraved die is easily detected even by a layman in a casual examination, but if the ring of the coin alone is relied on, the risk of detection is reduced to a minimum. The letters and effigy feel rough to the touch and the surface of the coin itself is devoid of the glazed appearance so peculiar to the mint coin. The lettering also is rough and irregular.

On the 1st October, 1904, the Cash Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway received 63 struck counterfeits in a collection totalling 367 rupees received from the Goods Office and 155 rupees from the Coaching Office of Bulsar Railway Station on 29th September, 1904. This matter was referred to me while on tour at Bangelore about the middle of October. Meanwhile, the Chief Constable of Bulsar and the Railway Police Inspector of Surat, in whose jurisdiction the station is instituted unsuccessful enquiries at that station. On arrival at Bulsar station on 16-10-04, I began my enquiries and examined the balance of the cash of three grain merchants, who had paid on account of freight charges Rs. 77, Rs. 88 and Rs. 122, respectively, to the Goods clerk on the day in question. In the cash of the first merchant, I found one counterfeit of 1901. His house was searched without result. In his account book, an entry had been made of the receipt of 125 rupees from his master, Mr. Cowasjee Dhanjibhoy, a contractor and banker by whom he was employed as manager. Accompanied by the local Chief Constable, I proceeded to the contractor's residence and examined case contained in two bags. In one bag of 1,700 rupees, there were no less than 58 struck counterfeits, 34 of 1900, 13 of 1901, and 11 of 1893. In the 63 counterfeits received from this station at the Cash office, there were 34 of 1900, 26 of 1888, and 3 of 1840. The bag contained a chit from the manager showing that he dealt with all money transactions. That 34 counterfeits of 1900, struck from the same die, should be found in each place might be regarded as a mere coincidence, but the existence of so many counterfeit rupees in cash handled by him necessarily requires an explanation from him. To add to this find there was a struck coin of 1901, detected in cash at his house. He could not, however, offer a satisfactory explanation. The coins were fresh and had not been in circulation previously as the coins showed. The manager is a resident of village Ganadevi in Baroda territory and this discovery was the cause of some friction between myself and the local police, who asserted that the counterfeits must have come into his possession in the ordinary course of business and not through the instrumentality of his manager whom I arrested and made over to the local police for further investigation.

In Guzerat and Kathiawar there is ample evidence that well-executed struck coins are made in large quantities by means of some special machinery. A place may not exist in Ahmedabad town for the manufacture of such coins, but their circulation is increased by the action of agents and others who have vested interests in the cotton industry in receiving and passing such counterfeits. In November, 1904, the Ahmedabad Post Office cash amounting to about 3,000 rupees was examined in the presence of Sir Harold Stuart (then the Director of Criminal Intelligence.) Three struck counterfeits of 1903, 1904, and 1888 respectively were detected. In 1904, no less than four European officers with many assistants endeavoured unsuccessfully, however to ascertain the sources of the production of such coins. In one or two cases, dies were seized on information supplied by informants, the accused being subsequently convicted.

In and around Ahmedabad, the manufacture of cast coins, which are found in circulation in large numbers, is also carried on. Ahmedabad is no doubt the haunt of the criminal tribe of Baurias, who are experts in the manufacture of cast coins, but they cannot, I venture to think, be held at all responsible for the issue of the very fine struck coins so numerous in Guzerat. There are shroffs at Ahmedabad, who purchase cast counterfeit poins for annas 8 or 10 each and cleverly put them into circulation. At the goods shed of the Ahmedabad Railway station, the agents of merchants known as "marfatias" produce these coins to such an extent that on one occasion when I was in the disguise of a Traffic canvasser examining the cash, I found almost one to every 100 Rupees. I searched the house of a shroff and found some counterfeit coins, but he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The existence of a greater number of counterfeits in Ahmedabad is due to the huge commercial transactions, principally in cotton, carried on there, the town being next in importance to Bombay in this respect, but standing first in India, so far as cash transactions are concerned. In Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, carrespcy notes are utilised largely in transactions, but in Guzerat and Kathiawar, the rupee is practically the standard of exchange.

Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, when attached to the Poona C. I. D., made special attempts to trace the sources of coining in Guzerat, and also wrote a brief but useful note on coining for the use of police officers.

In the course of special enquiries during 1904 and 1905, coins from twenty-five different dies at least were traced to different parts of Guzerat. Some of them, though of years preceding 1877, bore the words "Empress of India" on the obverse, while others of the years subsequent to 1877, bore the inscription "Queen Victoria." The inference naturally is, that the obverse of one die and the reverse of another die are purposely used to produce one coin, or it may have been that the coiner was in the possession of several dies and made a mistake in fixing them or, on the other hand, the coiner may have found that he could cut one impression on the dies with greater facility than the other. These peculiarities were noticed by me in the counterfeits received from Ahmednagar station at the Central Railway cash office in Bombay. It can hardly be a mere coincidence as cast coins in fairly large numbers also are similarly defected in Ahmednagar Bazaar and Railway station.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

The really capable travelling companion is born, not made, and when found should not lightly be parted with. She rarely, if ever, "comes into the market," but obtains employment by personal recommendations; it is not usual, nor is it necessary, for her to advertise. Just now she is making her arrangements for the summer, having possibly returned from a winter sojourn in Italy, Cairo, or the South of France. If a lady were to advertise for a travelling companion she would probably be "snowed under" by the multitude of the replies she would receive. Every girl who wished for change of air, has taken prizes for French and German at school and crossed from Newhaven to Dieppe, would be anxious to take charge of her in exchange for "travelling and hotel expenses." A great many more qualifications for the post of travelling companion are necessary than a knowledge of French and German, however good; these are, of course, absolutely necessary. Italian is useful, as is Spanish, now that Spain is becoming such a fashionable resort.

Coolness of head is another very useful qualification for a person who desires to be useful in foreign travel; a woman who lets herself be "flustered" is of very little use. The travelling companion should arrive at the station some time before her employer, in order that the luggage may be registered and seats reserved in good time. She should supply herself with plenty of small change for the journey, and a larger amount of cash in case of emergency. It is annoying to be asked, during a rough Channel crossing, to "unearth from some inner pocket" a franc for the chairman, as I've nothing smaller than a ten-franc piece." If a maid is taken, she generally adds to the travelling companion's duties, for she is usually quite useless during the crossing. If she is French, she shrugs her shoulders and refuses to move so long as the boat is in motion; if English, she ties her head in a woollen shawl and informs every one that she is "going to the bottom." The wise travelling companion carries a small note-book, in which she notes the names of the hotels, their prices, and any other details. She can then at once say what was the name of "that charming hotel in the Rue de la Paix where we had such excellent dinners," or "that place Unter den Linden where the man was so sensible about open windows."

Resource in emergency is also part of the necessary equipment of a travelling companion. A lady describing her experiences in Tyrol said. "I once thought that even Miss Smith (her travelling companion) would be nonplussed. I was feeling wretchedly ill, and we had had a reserved carriage from Innsbruck. Suddenly the train stopped, and we were all turned out in the pouring rain about ten o'clock at night. Part of the mountain had slid on to the line, and it was feared that more might fall and engulf the train. There was a mile to walk round the debris where the officials—who took the matter quite calmly—thought there might be a train to take us on. I peered out into the darkness and driving rain. A peasant with a cart loaded with wood, and drawn by two bullocks, came to look on at our distress. Miss Smith threatened, coaxed, and bribed, and at last the wood was turned out (she had to buy it; the peasant was most businesslike), and by means of rugs and cushions she made a sort of carriage, in which I was conveyed, more dead than alive, to a village about two miles farther down the valley. There was no hotel or inn, but Miss Smith aroused the cure, and persuaded him to let me have his room." The travelling companion who cultivates enterprise and resource (as well as languages), who is never tired, and always good-humoured, who, above all, does not "fuss," is worth almost any salary.

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## THE TWO SERVICES.

The Admiralty has decided that in future midshipmen shall be promoted to the rank of Acting Sub-Lieutenant at an earlier age than at present. This is to be done with a view to their employment on more responsible duties during the latter part of their training afloat. Under this arrangement, young officers will be examined at sea in seamanship and navigation on completing two years' services. After three years at sea they will be examined at Portsmouth in the remaining four subjects necessary for promotion to Lieutenant. The new arrangement will come into force in September next, when the midshipmen of seniority of January 1910 and May 1910 will be examined together. The midshipmen of seniority September 1909 will take the whole examination at Portsmouth under the existing conditions at the same time. A second failure at this examination will render an officer liable to immediate discharge from the Service. The new system undoubtedly possesses advantages which parents and guardians should recognise and admit. The general tendency will be to help the young officers to attain the necessary qualifications and obtain the rank of Lieutenant on easier terms. There can be no exception taken to the rule which lays down that failure will mean dismissal from the Service, but from the wording of the Admiralty Circular it would seem that exceptions may be allowable at the discretion of "My Lords." On this point, however, no direct information is given.

Though it had been ordained that nothing except Mark VI ammunition was to be used in the service rifle competitions at Bisley, it became apparent at the beginning of the meeting that to insist on the rule would be to debar from the team shoots those units of the Regular Army to whom Mark VII had been issued and whose rifles had been re-sighted. Permission was therefore given, to these latter to fire with the ammunition with which they are armed, though it has not been found practicable to extend the privilege to individual competitions or to those in which shots are signalled singly. Serious service rifle shooting has at the moment of writing hardly begun, but there are rumours that Mark VII. is inclined to jam during rapid firing, and it will be of interest to note how far this proves to be the case. It has, of course, been known to do so on the ranges at Aldershot and elsewhere, but so many excuses have been brought forward to account for it that the real difficulty has been a little hard to locate. Critics are inclined to think, however, that it will prove to be that the increased pressure is too much for cases primarily designed for a less powerful propellant.

This year at Bisley it is the Ross 280 match rifle that has come in for most attention. It first came to the front three years ago, when in the hands of Mr. F. W. Jones it carried all before it, but twelve months later, owing it was supposed to defects in the ammunition, it failed to keep its place. The Ross people immediately set to work to turn out their ammunition themselves, and last year Mr. Maurice Blood, one of the very few to use it, easily beat everyone. The test, however, was hardly conclusive, as Mr. Blood is a very exceptionally fine shot, but the result of his success was to give the rifle a needed advertisement, and this year there were eighteen to be found on the match rifle ranges. At the time of writing those using them have done extraordinarily well, the principal winner being Corporal Mortimer, a Canadian, and one of Sir Charles Ross's employees.

For the promptitude with which they have proceeded with the organisation of the Immediate Reserve of men, both of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, the authorities deserve and will doubtless receive the credit of all well wishers of the Fleet. It is less than three months since the first announcement of the constitution of the Reserve was made by Mr. Churchill, but the numbers of Reservists it has contributed to the balance crews of the Third Fleet ships mobilised for the manœuvres is considerable. The Reserve is already more than half up to the strength of 5,000 at present fixed for it. The full advantage taken of the existence of the Immediate Reserve seems to give rise to the idea that it is a new thing for so many men who are not on the active list to be embarked for manœuvres. Similarly, there is an impression in certain quarters that the knowledge and experience of the men of the Immediate Reserve is out of date, making them of doubtful use in newer ships. Both these notions are erroneous, for it has been the regular custom during the last four or five years to embark as many Fleet Reservists as circumstances—financial and otherwise—would permit, and the Immediate Reserve was intended to embrace those men from the older organisation who were able and willing to put in their annual training at the time of manœuvres and to offer additional inducements to them and to others to do so. In view of the facts we have mentioned, it is a little difficult to know upon what grounds Mr. H. W. Wilson, in the "National Review," calls for a modification of the "conditions of payment and service in the new Immediate Reserve, as it is becoming evident that good men cannot be obtained on the terms proposed."

The use of wireless telegraphy by the Royal Flying Corps, brings with it many new aspects and possibilities of this remarkable service. With the proper installation of wireless, which one may take it is practically assured shortly the value of the flying craft as scouts becomes infinitely greater than it was before. A good scout under the old conditions, be he land scout or aeronaut, was the man who knew when he had got just enough information to be useful and then went home. With the aerial scout, if wireless is not installed on his machine, there is always the danger that he may meet with some untoward incident in landing, etc., which no matter how well he may have reconnoitred the enemy's position will deprive his general of the information he has gleaned, whereas with a reliable wireless service, the supreme commander, situated far back from the scene of the airman's operations, will receive observations at once and be in a position to recall his aerial scout, when he thinks the information secured is sufficient. The aviator, having received his recall message, will not therefore be under an obligation to make a hazardous return flight and a hurried landing with all its attendant dangers which are ever present, minus the assistance of wireless apparatus. These points are no doubt receiving close attention at the flying headquarters; it is possible to conceive that the question of how far wireless installation will lead to air conflicts, is also having earnest consideration.

The Admiralty are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet respecting the question of increased housing which will be necessary for the ever expanding personnel of the fleet. For the past three years large numbers of all ranks and ratings have been added to the Navy by provision in successive Navy estimates, and the demand for accommodation in the naval barracks and training schools has proportionately increased. Fortunately the naval barracks were built at a time when nucleus crews did not live on board their ships, and so when this came to pass under the Fisher nucleus crew system, there were many spare rooms in the barracks for the expansion in naval ratings which has since taken place. Indeed there are enough to meet the probable requirements for several years to come, since an increased number of ships means also an increased number of officers and men afloat as part of the full or nucleus complements provided for every vessel with a pennant at her masthead. Owing to the rate at which boys and youths are now being recruited, the training establishment at Shotley is likely to become overcrowded, and so a block of buildings has been set apart at the Royal Naval barracks, Devonport, for the accommodation of "youths" who will be sent there in the course of a few weeks from Harwich, so as to relieve the pressure at the Suffolk establishment. The necessary alterations have been carried out under the supervision of Admiral May, the Commander-in-Chief, at the western port, and the instructors and instructing apparatus will be ready by the time the youths are sent around to the Devonport command.

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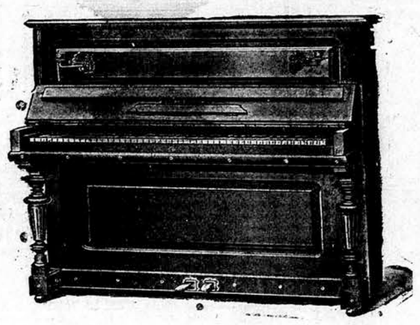

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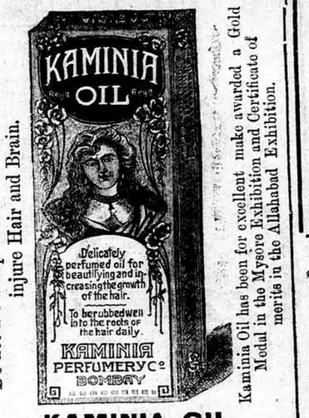
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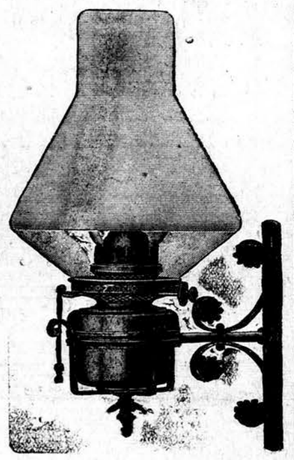
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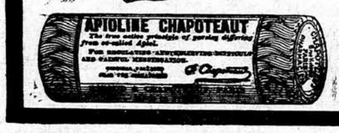

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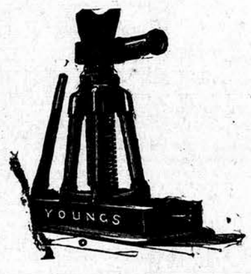

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